THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

August 15
1928

Volume LX
No. 10

Tell It to the Iceman

By VIRGINIA CONKLIN

TONY and Sam, two-year-olds, tugged at their mother's skirts, competing in twin fashion with deafening shrieks. The baby in the crib, losing her pacifier at the psychological moment, chimed in with no insufficiency. The lumpy little woman with an ear for universal effects, reached over and slapped Frank, a little sliver of a five-year-old, vigorously. He was unravelling his Dad's crochet tie. Frank didn't react at once, but with a succession of well directed blows he made a noteworthy place for himself in the petite bedlam, while the mother with no knowledge of modulation, scolded on in Italian.

The Henry Street nurse took a deep breath. It was a warm day and she had had a spectacular struggle in following technique in treating Tony and Sam, for they were no ordinary species, slippery as eels, resistant as cast iron, uncooperative as only they could be. As she closed her bag in the disorderly little kitchen, the brown eyes turned to see where the little bottles went, how the apron disappeared, what happened to the brush. By the time the nurse had finished writing her notes, the mood of the little group had changed. The twins jabbered to each other in their mother-tongue; Frank played with the baby. The cat, mindful of the presence of the Henry Street nurse, was taking his own bath.

Wortman in New York World

"I'd have their tonsils cut out by all means."

"Sucha keeds, davels, whada ma gonna do? Sicka da bell, sicka da ear, alla tima somathing. Dat Frank, I heeta, heeta, heet. So bad, he maka me craze!"

"Hit no good," said the Henry Street nurse whose broken English was remarkable when occasion demanded it. "Oh, too bad, too bad. Make him stupid, dumb! Much too dumb. We don't do that any more. Better, put him in a room all alone. Close the door; let him cry. Stay there an hour, think, use his brain. Take him out. Don't pet him. Naughty, put him in again, close the door. Same thing. Every day!"

"Thasa right," offered the Italian iceman whose approach had not been noticed. "You heet, you push, you pet. No good. Mada very dumb. The baby no feed alla time. Every three hour, boiled water between, one ounca, two ounca."

At this unofficial announcement the hard look of incredulity on the mother's face changed to amazement. The nurse, who thought by this time she was immune to shock, remained breathless, not breaking the spell. One of the neighbors came in with her children.

Encouraged by his audience he continued: "Not too mucha spaghett, maka dem seek. Fresh vegatables, cooked fruit, good milk, fresh eggs. Seven o'clock put 'em to bed. No troub', nice keeds."

The iceman wrung out a cloth

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over the wooden pail, tilted his odd skull cap to one side. As he started on his way the nurse found voice to ask, "Have you any children?"

"Oh, sucha keeds. One five, one three, one six months. Everybody say, 'Looka da Petrecellis.' We learn everathing at Harlem Demonstration."

Nearing the street corner, the nurse did not feel the weight of her bag and her smile was not caused by the comic policeman exercising his club, for she felt just as a lone soldier in battle feels when he suddenly receives reinforcements on all sides.

Parks Pay

By ANNE ROLLER

TIMID souls who tremble when millions of dollars are mentioned as the price of saving for future generations strategic spots of natural beauty—whether these be California's redwoods or the crest of New Jersey's Palisades opposite Manhattan—would have felt a shock of earthquake proportions at the eighth National Conference on State Parks held recently in San Francisco and in Los Angeles. The outlay of millions was taken for granted. More, the point was emphasized again and again that such vast projects as the New York state park program and the similar plan proposed by the bond issue upon which Californians will vote in referendum next fall, are financially profitable. Practical and altruistic features involved in such undertakings were nicely balanced by speakers representing both social and financial experience in parks.

The conference chairman, Stephen T. Mather, director of National Park Service under the Department of the Interior, called attention to the fact that "it cost a million a mile to build the Westchester County park system in New York State and out of it came the great development of Westchester." L. G. Holleran, engineer of the Westchester project, elaborated this statement at the request of interested Californians. "Westchester County appropriated $47,000,000 for parks and parkways without increasing the tax-rate," he said, "for instead of being a burden on the community these parks have brought back more than their full cost in the greatly increased valuation of land resulting. Moreover, modest charges for the use of recreational facilities are paying the entire operating expense."

Gilbert Sutton, park superintendent of Pasadena, laid the widespread interest in the bond issue to popular realization of the fact that "unless much private land is gotten back to the public, there will in time be nothing left of the boasted charm of California that now brings tourists to the state." In his address on California's Sins of Omission, Duncan McDuffie of San Francisco, chairman of the State Parks Council of California, pointed out that the tourist business, through which $100,000,000 new wealth is put into circulation yearly, is second only to agriculture in importance to the state and that the scenic attractions for which California spends millions in advertising cannot be allowed to disappear without a direct cash loss. He continued:

> But this materialistic consideration is not the only one. Contact with unspoiled nature is necessary to the mental and physical health of people who live artificial lives in modern cities. If California is to retain the courage and vigor of the pioneers, she must provide opportunities for outdoor life for succeeding generations. We have wasted our precious heritage of natural beauty, and the only way we can cure our sins of omission is by passing our bond issue next November.

Since the primary reason for holding the conference in California this year was to help arouse interest in the proposed state-wide park system, considerable space on the program was devoted to the bond issue, interested citizens gathering in large numbers both in San Francisco and in Los Angeles to learn from the experience of New York, Indiana, and other states that have been blazing trails. California's "park-minded" governor, C. C. Young, opened the first meeting with a statement of the park situation. Bills creating a state park commission, authorizing a survey of desirable areas and providing for a referendum on the bond issue were passed by the 1927 legislature and signed by Governor Young. The commission consists of William E. Colby, chairman; Major F. R. Burnham, H. W. O'Melveny, Newton B. Drury, Duncan McDuffie and Frederick Law Olmstead. The last named, a landscape engineer, is at present engaged upon the survey and will report to the commission in the fall. It is proposed to scatter the new parks throughout the state, selected from ten "regions" as equably as population, availability, and scenic value will allow. The $6,000,000 to be appropriated by the state if the bond issue carries must be matched by an equal amount from country, municipal or private sources, each locality that secures a park shouldering half the responsibility of financing it.

William E. Colby, chairman of the commission, made the announcement that already over a million dollars in contributions is available and that one man had made a memorial gift of two miles of shore line along Lake Tahoe. He predicted that other public-spirited citizens would follow this example in turning over choice holdings to the commission.

Practical problems of administration, sanitation, nature-guide service, operation of utilities, camping, road and trail building, were discussed by members of the "new out-doors profession," park directors and state foresters from many localities.

Social responsibility on the part of the states, cooperation between state and federal parks, scientific and educational value of recreation out-of-doors—these and similar problems of a general nature were discussed by public officials, club leaders, college professors, park commissioners, native and visiting.

Several members of the Save-the-Redwoods League took part in the program and delegates had no difficulty in understanding their enthusiasm over the preservation of the greatest of all trees after a motor trip to the state redwood park in Santa Cruz County. Muir Woods and Mt. Tamalpais near San Francisco and Big Pines Park in Los Angeles County were also visited and greatly enjoyed by the delegates.

William A. Welch, general manager of Palisades Interstate Park, New York and New Jersey, brought home to Californians the urgent necessity of buying their park land now before the price becomes prohibitive. He said:

> Out here in the big West you have so many open spaces that you can't appreciate this necessity. $12,000,000 at this time—$6,000,000 from the bond issue, $6,000,000 from other sources—will provide amply for California's park needs for all time, whereas if you wait as New York did until the state is more densely populated you will need many times that sum.

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From the Log of a Social Worker

By CAROLINE SLADE

IT was nearly six o'clock. She had made the last entry in the day-book, had glanced over her "notes" to be sure all urgent business had been attended to, and had reached for her hat, when the telephone rang. Wearily she lifted the receiver, and somewhat faintly murmured into it the familiar "hello."

"Hello yourself," answered a gay voice. "Get dressed as quickly as you can, and come over. I have a wonderful bridge expert who has some real new problems to show us."

"I'm playing no bridge tonight," she answered firmly. "I'm going home now and finish Trader Horn. I'm the only living person who has not read it all, and I feel out of it. Then—"

"Oh, please stop wasting time. At seven—"

"Then," she continued, "I want to find out who killed all the Greenes. Then after that I want to see what Mr. Hodge did to that adorable Mr. Hazard, and then—"

"But listen, Cade. A new bridge problem!"

"I've had all the problems I can stand for one day."

The voice on the other end of the wire grew chilly.

"Are you tired?"

"I am. I shall have a quiet dinner with Willie-the-Pooh, and then—"

"I see. Well, its beyond me to know why you are tired, when all you do is to see people in your office and ride around in your car and call on nice little babies."

SHE hung up the receiver thoughtfully. Why was she so anxious to get to the quiet of her room, why so anxious to lose herself between the pages of her books? Why, in other words, was she so tired? She turned over the pages which listed the day's activities, and smiled a little.

7.30 A. M. Mrs. B. telephoned Mr. B. died during the night. *Note*: see to insurance immediately.

9. At office. 8 letters received. Those requiring immediate attention.

Dere Mis Slad, my husbund hung hisself in the barn. I got 9 kids. what you going to do abut it. he was no good never. plese call now. yur frend Mary X.

Dear Madame, It is impossible for me to live any longer with my husband. The Community may be shocked, but I have got by caring. If I leave him can I have my children? He says I can't. I will call at your office. Will anyone see me? Very truly yours, Abbie Y.

Dear Mrs. Slad, Ma says to write you she has got a doctor and he says shes got gold stand on the kidney and a change of life. Albert is a bad boy he drinks awful. can you help him. Ma says please see her right off. my techer likes me a lot. she is a nice techer. Tessie.

Mrs. Slade. This is written by a friend, who wants you to understand that if you don't get the D. baby back home from that orfan place you will get in trouble. Who are you anyway? I guess we can bring up our children as we want in this country. Its a free country. You get busy. I warn you we will steal the kid and then fix you later on. A Friend.

Note from the judge of the Children's Court:

Will you please get in touch with the Health Officer and investigate the home at the above address. Conditions are said to be pretty bad. The authorities are anxious to have this attended to immediately.

By wire:

Please look up Mrs. X. Y. Z. We have her crippled brother here. Will send to her if she promises you he will not become a public charge. Immediate answer appreciated. Asso. Charities.

Child Welfare Office. Dear Sir, I see no reason why I should not have a pension. I have a little girl who is not well. The fact that I have eight other children does not help me. They won't give me a cent. Three are not married even. Last week my little girl and me did not have enough to eat. I owe rent. I am nearly crazy. I will not asks the poormaster. I rather starve. Very truly yours, Mrs. V.

Mrs. Caroline Slade. Madame, I do not see why you keep me so. If I am nervous can I help it? I don't see why my nerves have anything to do with my children's nerves. Also, I have a right to have a gentleman friend if I want to. Also I don't ask my children if they like him or not. I would marry him only he don't earn enough money. I am a good mother. Ask anyone. I scrub and dig and work all day long. No wonder I am nervous. I think you better come see me right away. I got a lot to say to you. You mean all right, I guess. Mrs. F.

Report from the hospital:

Little Jimmie is ready to be discharged. Will you call for him.

Helen W. is G. C. case. Where is her residence? Supervisor refuses to pay bill. Says it is not in his town.

Mrs. J. in ward wishes to see you as soon as possible.

9.30. Telephoned orphanage that parents of the D. baby were on the war path and would steal the child if they had a chance. *Note*: try calming parents to get release for child. Home unfit, parents more so.

9.40. Telephoned insurance company re Mr. B.'s death. Advise as to investing insurance money to best advantage.

9.50. Telephoned health officer. To investigate home at 11.30.

9.55. Dictated two letters.

10.10. Called at city headquarters re Mrs. X. Y. Z.'s brother.

10.30. Called on Mrs. Mary X. Found conditions about as bad as can be. Mother pregnant. Nine small children in the home. Mother needs instruction in all things pertaining to decent living. Think she would do well under supervision. Tired out with child-bearing. Husband drank heavily. Was found hanging by his neck in the barn. Called up Mothers' Club who will assist with clothing, etc. City sending food.

11.30. Called at the home of Mrs. E. with health officer. Two men playing cards. Young girl curled up on sofa. House dirty. Beds unmade, babies lovely but unbathed, smelly and dirty. Husband at work, good character. Negro, very light complexion. Wife white. Quite pretty. Said men were "just friends." Children's heads matted with lice. A case for court.

12.10 P. M. Entered complaint in court.

12.30. Lunch in a hurry.

1. To Tessie's home. 12 miles. Found mother at home of neighbor. Two children at home. Went to neighbors

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and brought her back. The "gold stand" is gall-stones! Her age is worrying her. Imagines every woman must have some trouble! Talked with her for some time. She feels she will probably develop cancer. Told me in detail of two cases she knew who died slow, lingering deaths. (*Note*: see her physician as to what course to pursue with her.) Stopped at the schoolhouse. Tessie's teacher *is* nice and she *does* like Tessie! Albert has left home.

3.15. In office. Found Mrs. Abbie Y. sitting in the darkest corner with a veil on. She *slinked* into my consulting room! Sex problem case. Has always hated sexual relations. Find husband refuses to bathe. She will not room with him. He is terrifying her. She found much relief in talking. Very emotional. Sexually unsatisfied, though unaware of this. Over-devoted to her children. *Note*: to call Friday night after dark, that the neighbors may not see me, and interview husband.

4.20. Dictated seven letters. Made out reports of cases investigated. Opened mail.

5. At hospital. Went over cases with nurse in charge. Played with the babies in the ward for a few precious moments! Saw Mrs. J. in the ward. Her husband is living with another woman and not giving her anything for support of their child. Has been operated upon and so cannot support child alone. Wants court order for stated amount.

5.30. At office. Wrote up day book.

Note: Mrs. M. left word she would go to the t. b. clinic if called for, but would kill herself if she finds she has t. b.

Note: new application to board. Woman with 14 children.

Note: get data for talk at Y.M.C.A. Monday.

Note: lecture by Campbell of Boston on Hallucinations.

Note—in big headlines—see Mrs. V. the first thing in the morning.

She put on her hat quickly.

"Now I wonder," she thought, "just who did kill all those Greenes? I know in the Canary murder I never guessed until the very last . . ."

Miners in the Mud

By HELEN M. HARRIS

FROM the moment you leave the street-car that has carried you across the Monongahela River, up steep Mt. Oliver and on to the end of the Carrick line, a sense of coming adventure fills you. The very look of the bus waiting to take you on the last lap of your journey is a warning. Its top-heavy list and springless sag have as uncertain an air as the driver himself, who charges according to the length of his acquaintance with you. Broughton? Thirty-five cents for strangers or strike-breakers, twenty if he's used to seeing you. His conversation, between the jolts and bumps as you swerve along the Brownsville Road gives you the latest news of the strike area.

"Yeah, a bunch of niggers cleared out of the Horning mine last night. Somebody put the fear of death in 'em. Feelin's pretty strong now. Can't tell what'll happen."

You agree in silence, clutching the arm of your seat. Up and down hill you fly. Fewer trees now, fewer houses.

To the right over the hillside appear the shafts and slag piles and little gray company houses of mine No. 4. Ahead in the valley, the long rows of weatherbeaten red houses belonging to the Pittsburgh Coal Company flaunt their boarded-up windows at their former occupants, now housed in union barracks.

The bus comes to a stop. The driver gestures toward the hotel, the Ford agency, the barber shop and the Relief Headquarters, and announces briefly, "Broughton."

But the adventure is just beginning. Here in Broughton the Pittsburgh Girls' Conference is trying out its theory that miners and their families—even when on strike—are human beings, as much in need of healthy social outlets as the rest of us.

Even in peace time, unpleasant contrast chills you if your country-side explorations lead through one of the mining communities. In time of strike a veritable pall envelopes those drab little patches. It is not alone the absence of physical loveliness—the scarcity of vegetation, the awful monotony in housing, the sense of isolation in ugliness which persists the year round at best. It is not even the mud—present so consistently through the past months as almost to be symbolic. There is a depression upon the spirits of the strikers, from long weeks of crowded living in uncomfortable quarters, from resentment and bitterness, from poverty and hopelessness, from fear and from idleness.

Groups of men stand about all day long. They haven't carfare to go to Pittsburgh to hunt jobs. The women, having crowded their household belongings into the barracks, spend a great deal of time fighting the mud—washing it from clothes, from small faces and hands, from the linoleum-covered floor. Only the older girls are working. "Gee, we haven't had a dance in over a year," said one.

Broughton was chosen by the Pittsburgh Girls' Conference for their experiment because here the relief-giving was best organized. No resources were available for a recreation project except one generous gift of one hundred dollars from an interested Pittsburgher, and two lodge halls, one of which was in rather bad condition. The enthusiastic cooperation of the relief workers, the endorsement and approval of the Clergymen's and Business Men's Relief Committees, and the more or less active participation of some fifty volunteers from twenty organizations and women's clubs have made the experiment possible over a period of ten weeks. A few skilled workers, going for the most part on their own spare time, have supervised the schedule.

First steps included several survey trips in which the teachers in their grade-schools were visited, the lodge presidents interviewed to secure permission to use the halls, a committee of leading miners called together to take responsibility in the community and, finally, a mass meeting in the little theater to explain the plan to the hoped-for participants.

The local committee was frankly puzzled but unfailingly cooperative. If anyone wanted to come out there and play games with them they'd try anything once. They had plenty of time on their hands. They themselves suggested that activities be planned first for the mothers, the older boys and the littlest children, since the school children were some-

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what occupied and most of the older girls were working. All sessions would have to be held inside the two halls until the mud dried up—if it ever should.

To the first meeting came some forty boys of high-school age, no one of whom had ever played basketball and only six of whom had ever seen it played. Mushball was a term outside their ken—and this only fourteen miles from a Major League city! Soccer they played on a fairly adequate athletic field, and some were proficient on the parallel bars; but none had ever tried boxing. Similarly, the school-boys proved ignorant of ordinary athletic activities. However, they have taken to games much more readily than their older brothers, and have carried through two mushball leagues with trophies presented by the Pittsburgh Press.

The first kindergarten opened with thirty-six pre-school children, each accompanied by at least one adult relative—mostly male. Anxious fathers and older brothers stuck like glue through the morning, admonishing Hilda or Henry or Stella to do this and step that way, as the somewhat baffled leaders endeavored to initiate the little ones into the joys of group play. Even after "Teacher" had the children to herself, it was several weeks before some of them showed any signs of developing enough initiative to move of their own accord from the spot where they happened to be. Perhaps most significant of the barrenness of their experience was the little boy who one morning was coloring a picture containing a row of houses. With all the colors of the spectrum in the crayon-box beside him, he was making every house like every other.

"Why don't you color one of the houses green and another yellow?" suggested the leader. He looked at her with a puzzled air for a minute, and then back at his picture—and went on making a row of red houses just like the company row he used to live in.

Gradually, after many days of carefully planned games and songs and handwork, and the addition of a dozen dolls and some balls and bean-bags and a few delightful carts, made by the older boys out of soap-boxes and a set of casters, progress is visible. The group is beginning to run and shout and play of its own accord, just like any normal children. Even four-year-old Anna, in high-heeled ladies' shoes she drew in a wholesale clothing distribution, has learned to skip about with the liveliest.

The two mothers' groups got off to a flying start in their opening meetings with the help of some hostessing and entertaining by two women's clubs and college student volunteers. The idea of grown women getting together for the major purpose of having a good time was strange. In many cases deep suspicion of the leaders' motives had to be allayed. The activities of the "Red" wing of the union were increasing. Everyone suspected everyone else of being a radical. "Are you a Bolsh?" the workers were asked more than once. That anyone could be disinterested enough to come all that way just to *play* with people—well it was a hard one to swallow.

One of the mothers' groups demanded more serious stuff than a program of games and entertainment. "We must be learning something," they said. "We can't waste time this way." Hooked rugs were offered and accepted with much interest. Burlap and the hooks are cheap enough.

"They make nice little rugs to put inside the front door," the leader suggested. The women gasped and one said, "By the *front* door? Not *my* rug—with all that mud tracked in every minute!"

These women of many nationalities also want English and cookery. "Get us someone," they said, "who will teach us to make fine American dishes"—adding humorously, "out of nothing at all."

Down at the other hall the mothers are quite content to laugh away two hours playing the games of the morning kindergarten. Nor do they lack initiative. One tall, gaunt Polish woman convulsed the entire group by turning a somersault while the circle sang, "Did you ever see a lassie go this way and that?"

That was an outstanding day in more respects than one. There was a record attendance, seventy-five mothers and children crowded into the hall, filling all the benches. Some had walked the long miles down the hill from No. 5. Many were playing games for the first time since childhood. Others could not quite throw off their self-consciousness and begged to be allowed to sit by, laughing at their more emancipated friends. The windows were filled with older boys, amazed into silence at the sight of their hard-working mothers "carryin' on so and actually laughin'." Suddenly into the midst of the merriment rushed three members of the state constabulary, with two officials from the sheriff's office in the patrol-truck and the union organizer.

IT was some time before the county, state and union were satisfied that this was not a meeting to organize a women's picket line. And then, frankly incredulous, the official asked, "You mean this is just a meeting for recreation—welfare work? Well, who in thunder sent that alarm in to the sheriff?"

Some were daunted after this visitation and attendance dropped a bit. Most of the group, however, in the face of the growing strain of the strike situation, cling to that care-free play hour.

The experience with the older boys has been less encouraging. In spite of an enthusiastic start under two of the best athletic directors in Pittsburgh, their interest flagged until they ceased to come out at all on boys' days. They continued to attend the mothers' club and the kindergarten, merely hanging around or tending the stove and helping clean up. But they seem to lack interest in any wholesome outlet for themselves. They impress one as being dulled spiritually, alive only to the possibilities of "moonie" and a few cigarettes—"when sister gets her pay."

The failure with this group and the inability to touch many other spots in this little community have deepened the conviction of the Pittsburgh Girls' Conference that social planning for the mining districts is necessary. Already county institutions are feeling the effects of the maladjustment that has increased among the young people during the strike. City agencies concerned with the present emergency will soon feel the burden of its more lasting evils. The conference through an unexpected and generous gift, may be able to finance a full-time recreation worker in Broughton for the summer and erect some playground equipment, but at best its plan is only temporary and part-time and Broughton, sad as it is, is one of the most livable of the many mining villages.

The owner of the little movie theater in the village commented at the start of our experiment:

"These fellas don't want to play games. They want just three things—first of all, job, then 'moonie' and then poker-chips. If you can't give 'em any of these there's not much use in comin' out here."

If this be true, is Pittsburgh content to admit the reason for it?

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William E. Harmon: 1862-1928

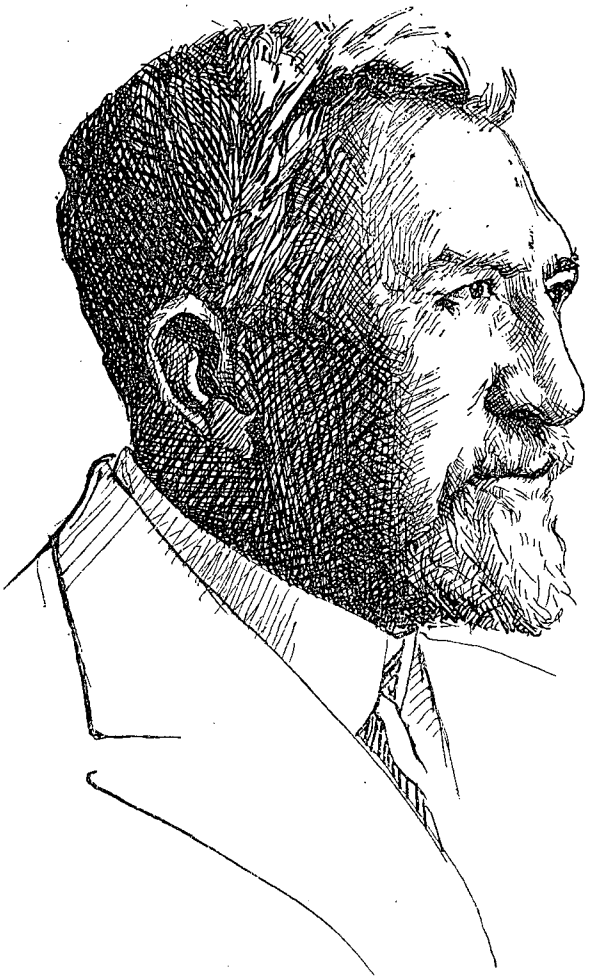
AS a young man seeking his fortune, William E. Harmon cast about in his mind for something universally desired, which could be offered to great numbers of buyers in a new and attractive way. He hit upon the idea of land; some way to satisfy the longing of men in cities and towns to own their homes. And he laid out a plan by which those who had scarcely dreamed they could be land-owners might buy of him on the instalment plan. His friends told him quite frankly that he was crazy and a lawyer pointed out that if he failed he might go to jail, for he proposed to sell to others on a trifling first payment, sub-divisions of land for which he himself had only paid down a small amount.

His first advertisement in a Cincinnati paper settled the question. Every lot was sold on a down payment of $1. He had that day laid the foundation of a fortune. But he had done a great deal more. He had discovered that in their love of a home and in their wages, great groups of workingmen and others, hitherto without credit and without assets, had in fact a sound basis for credit. Through him tens of thousands of families, and through his imitators hundreds of thousands, became the owners of home-sites. For a generation the housing question was settled, aside from the very poor and those who must live in the multiple dwellings of the largest cities.

This was the beginning of the partial-payment plan which has since been so widely applied to almost every article of daily use and particularly to luxuries. Here, at the start, in Mr. Harmon's hands, it applied only to city and town lots, on which buildings were erected through the building and loan associations. It dovetailed neatly into the prevailing spirit of thrift of a generation which had not yet set up as its ideal a three-room house with a two-car garage.

In the philanthropies which were the increasing concern of his later years, Mr. Harmon again had a plan and an individual application of it. He was convinced that most of humankind needed gifts less than they needed encouragement; that a little material help at the right time and with a friendly pat on the back would do the trick. Thus, while he gave generously to the National Child Labor Committee, the Children's Aid Society, the Playground and Recreation Association of America, Survey Associates and other social agencies, his gifts characteristically took the form of provocative beginnings. Comparatively few thousands of his money given for playgrounds lead to the spending of a million. What he did, in a new way, for student loans, released large funds already available but not used. He laughed at those who were afraid to go into debt for so sound an investment as an education. He gave playgrounds to small cities, scholarships to Boy Scouts, prizes for "clean-ups" in a rural county of South Carolina, awards and medals for the most outstanding contribution of the year to the social or civic life, pensions to nurses, and many others, all on a competitive and stimulating basis. It was his hope that the prizes would be won by obscure men and women struggling for social ends against heavy odds rather than by the headliners. This turned out to be the fact in a large number of cases, notably in the awards for articles made last year through The Survey.

THROUGH it all could be seen the finely tempered mind of a man reaching back to his own thwarted youth, for he had been denied a coveted professional career through family misfortunes. Reviewing his own case, he realized that a comparatively little help would have seen him through. There was, perhaps, none of his activities in which he took keener relish than the great number of loans made to college students and the small fraction of them which have not been repaid.



From a drawing by Gertrude Briggs

But it was as Jedediah Tingle that Mr. Harmon most vividly worked out his plan of a friendly helping hand. Hundreds of people have received a check and a warm letter which, he once announced in the papers over his nom de plum, were sent "to bring smiles and tender thoughts to the great in heart in high and low places, to comfort and cheer those who do exceptional things, or suffer." Jedediah Tingle's checks wers honored by a Brooklyn bank. His identity was never disclosed until after Mr. Harmon's death.

Since 1922 the Harmon Foundation has carried on the greater part of Mr. Harmon's activities, always closely under his supervision. By the terms of his will the foundation is to go on with his work, in the spirit in which he conceived it, under the competent hands of Mary Beattie Brady as director, Samuel McCune Lindsay as economic advisor, and W. Burke Harmon, his son, as president.

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The Common Welfare

WANTED—A STIMULANT

IN 1917, when the trend toward federal prohibition was evident and the need of it pressed as a war measure, a handful of physicians and statisticians urged the importance of immediate record of current experience with such detail and control as would provide a trustworthy background for judgment of the effect, extent, degree or value of changes in the use of alcoholic beverages hoped for in the near future. No money or effort was free for so remote an objective at that time. Again, in 1923, some of the same questioners, together with a couple of executives of social agencies, met to see what of truth could be salvaged from the welter of fancy and fiction which politics and law-breaking, emotion and controversy had developed since 1920. Two years of further waiting resulted in a partial response and in August, 1926, a beginning, now so deferred as to appear infinitely complicated, was made, at least to inquire into the possible sources of information concerning the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment. A report of this title by a Special Advisory Committee of the Social Science Research Council, evolved out of the preliminary sketch of two years ago, is now in the offices of sociologists and statisticians.

What next! This report, we are told, "does not pretend to be an exhaustive inquiry," but is "intended to fertilize the thinking of the council as regards the research possibilities that cluster about this general problem." Alcohol runs so true to form that even in studying its social implications its notorious slowing-down effect upon the workers is obvious. At the present rate of progress any serious effort by the organized students and resources for social research, to express the volume and nature of social changes wrought by our experiment in national prohibition, will be left to the next generation. The present document is a step in the right direction but it is belated, incomplete, and admittedly not up to date.

What we now have before us is the most conservative statement yet issued as to research possibilities in five major fields, in each of which individual students have already made useful additions to our social experiences.

Public health data, as was to be expected, appear to be best organized and centralized for use, but as in the case with tuberculosis, or infant mortality, or cancer, the interpretation of the records of death- or disease-rates in relation to the use of alcohol requires medical as well as social and statistical understanding. At least four directions of profitable research are suggested together with some estimates of cost.

Social data of great importance are also found to be available in sufficient abundance to justify a number of well-defined projects, at least one of which, at a cost of $25,000, is outlined for the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work.

Economic data, the play-ball of the business world, the theme of lecture and dissertation, are found to be too inadequate to offer quantitative answers to important questions. Opinion is believed to be available but not supported by records or suitable proof. Still, at least two important projects are proposed, one of which is the fundamental query as to the relation of alcohol consumption to industrial efficiency.

Criminal and penal data are found to be so often delayed, destroyed, confused and incomplete as to offer little help without a new series of correlative studies to show the relation of changed alcohol-use-habits, to sex, age, nationality, occupation, economic status, and the like, as is the custom in analyses of mortality and morbidity studies.

Administration of the law and public opinion offer a wide opening for new use of still undeveloped records.

If the very restrained suggestions of the committee's report are taken at their full worth there should be seen a renaissance in the study of one of our oldest social problems and the $250,000 a year which could be well spent on this work, would hardly find a more effective investment.

"WALKING THE WEARY"

ALTHOUGH spring trade resumption lessened the tension of last winter's unemployment crisis, straws in the news give disquieting indication that the number of jobless men and women is still above normal both in this country and abroad. In England, approximately 12,000,000 workers are registered under the Unemployment Insurance Act. Of these, 11 per cent, or 1,273,360, were out of work in the week ending July 9, according to the Ministry of Labor Gazette. This is an increase of 8.9 per cent over the figures for the same week of 1927. Coal, building trades, textiles and shipbuilding account for more than 50 per cent of Britain's present unemployment. German reports show a slow but continuous decline in employment and a sharp increase in the number of part-time workers.

The American Federation of Labor reports an employment shrinkage of 2 per cent between June, 1927, and June, 1928, among its members. Factory payroll totals, reported by the Department of Labor, May, 1928, were nearly 6 per cent lower than in May, 1927. The automobile industry, according to this "sampling" of 3,055,000 workers in about 11,000 establishments, showed a gain of more than 12 per cent. But employment in twenty other industries, including cotton goods, iron and steel, boots and shoes, agricultural industries and petroleum refining, declined from 1 to 20 per cent. The Bureau of Statistics and Labor of the State of New York reports an employment gain of a fraction of 1 per cent for the state from May to June, 1928. In New York City, however, "factory employment throughout 1928 has been at the lowest level recorded since the Department of Labor began collecting these data in 1914.

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The index figure for March of this year equalled the previous low figure, that of 76 in July, 1927, but in every other month of 1928 the index has been below this; the figure for June is slightly below 72. . . . This reduction in number of workers in most of the industries has taken place largely in the past year or two years, and is probably in part technological."

The Welfare Council's Committee on Employment urges upon New York's municipal government seven steps "which might be taken to anticipate a recurrence of the conditions confronting the welfare societies of New York as a result of widespread unemployment last winter." The report points out that during the first four months of this year, largely as a result of unemployment, the volume of work of the principal family relief societies increased 11 to 17 per cent as compared with corresponding months in 1927, and at the same time the number of jobs which the state employment service was able to get for applicants declined 25 to 38 per cent. The committee suggests: long-term planning of public works; analysis of contracts in periods of depression and selection of those employing the greatest amount of labor; extension and perfecting of free employment service; better regulation of fee-charging agencies; keeping of a regular index of city employment; coordinated action in providing for homeless men; follow-up of the recommendations of the Mayor's Unemployment Committees.

The report is made public, William Hodson, executive director of the Welfare Council states, "with the hope that the city will do what it can and perhaps that the mayor will take the initiative to induce industry to do what is possible to guard now against an unforeseen emergency such as that of last winter which sent to relief and family service societies hundreds of families never before needing such help."

NATURE FOR GROWTH

"AMERICAN Democracy," wrote Walt Whitman in his Autobiographia, "in its myriad personalities, in factories, work-shops, stores, offices—through the dense streets and houses of cities, and all their manifold sophisticated life—must be either fibred, vitalized, by regular contact with outdoor light and air and growths, farm-scenes, animals, fields, trees, birds, sun-warmth and free skies, or it will morbidly dwindle and pale." With this and the swinging sentences that accompany it as an introduction, the Regional Plan of New York opens the fifth volume of its Regional Survey—Public Recreation, by Lee F. Hanmer, director of the Department of Recreation of the Russell Sage Foundation in collaboration with Thomas Adams, Frederick W. Loede, Jr., Charles J. Storey, and Frank B. Williams. New Yorkers have not had cause to doubt sun-warmth during the past weeks, but free skies—or even free sidewalks, for that matter—are another thing, and the black and white farmyard in Central Park Zoo is hardly adequate answer for the farm-scenes of millions. The authors of this volume point out the many chances for outdoor fun which the metropolis offers, yet which, in point of amount and distribution still fall so short of what might and can be done. Beyond this analysis of existing fact there is a series of recommendations for developing a well balanced park and recreation system in the New York region, chief among which are the suggestions that open spaces be so distributed throughout the area as to lessen the necessity for traveling and to make recreational facilities available for every-day use, establishment of large public reservations in country areas, and provision for maximum private open spaces around dwelling houses. By thinking together and working ahead much might be done to abolish the disabilities of the city for the play both of children and of grown-ups. We suffer them individually, but only collectively, on the basis of careful fact and analysis such as this study offers, can they be alleviated.

THE LOCKED BARN DOOR

REITERATING its belief that the ends of psychiatry and justice are the same, and that psychiatrists are interested not in coddling the criminal but in treating the mentally sick for the best interests of both themselves and the community, the special committee of the American Psychiatric Association on the legal aspects of psychiatry lists in its annual report for 1927-8 a notable series of steps to draw the medical and legal professions together. Preeminent among these is the cooperation of that group with a special committee of the American Bar Association to consider mutual problems, and the special report recently issued by the National Crime Commission which affirms and commends many of the earlier recommendations of the psychiatric group, particularly as to the disposal of convicted criminals on the basis of impartial psychiatric study, the permanent segregation of the incurably inadequate and incompetent offenders, and the release upon parole of only such offenders as are shown by psychiatric examination to be suitable for restoration to community life. The committee reviews in the course of its report a number of the notable criminal cases of the year, pointing out that it is a curious paradox that in many instances, like that of young Edward Hickman whose case is still dragging in the California courts, psychiatrists are not called until an irreparable tragedy has occurred.

"Had Hickman been examined after his earlier crimes," the committee declares, "had he been given an examination when he was arrested for forgery, he would almost certainly have been found to be possessed of psycho-pathological indications to an extent indicating confinement and observation. In this way the spectacular murder which made him infamous would have been prevented. . . . Your committee feels that it might be helpful in making clear the attitude of psychiatrists if we pointed out that it is our wish and proposal that we be called not merely when the major crimes have been committed, but when minor crimes have been committed, in order that major crimes may be anticipated and provisions made to prevent their occurrence."

WHAT THE NIGHT CLUBS REALLY ARE

NOT the bright white lights of Broadway but the dim interiors of quite ordinary looking houses on quiet streets, or even that strangely popular apartment next door make up a new twist in the moral hazards of the metropolis to which the Committee of Fourteen recently called attention in a much discussed annual report. This is the development of speakeasy clubs, presenting in the opinion of this committee a situation as serious, if not more so, than the Raines-law hotels of evil fame a quarter of a century ago. During the past year trained investigators visited 157 night clubs and speakeasies: of these 132 were definitely identified with prostitution and only six, the largest and best known, were considered worthy of the verdict "respectable." It has become so simple to buy a drink in New York that the mere

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lure of bootleg liquor is not sufficient to keep the night clubs going, and there is ample evidence that most of them can and do supply other forms of entertainment for customers who desire them. The "hostesses" of the clubs as well as the "instructresses" in many of the dance studios may be occasional or professional prostitutes; or if the supply on hand does not attract the customer, the proprietor may send out for others, and offer the convenience of a bedroom upstairs or a flat around the corner.

Unlike the old houses of prostitution or the Raines-law hotels, the night clubs, scattered through settled residential districts, attract a motley clientele: middle-aged folks from the home-town anxious to see the reputed Bohemian revels of the big city; young New Yorkers in search of fun or novelty or merely anxious to escape the overcrowded family parlor for an evening; and mingling with these, experienced rounders out for the night or the hired runners soliciting patronage for other establishments who will tell you of some swell place they know about and slip across the table a card which informs you that you have the honor of being a member of this or that exclusive "club." The unsophisticated may come and go with no suspicion that any law other than the Volstead Act is being violated. Young people who have come to look on, find here more than the comforts of home and none of its restraint. Every effort is made to make their visit so attractive that night life will become a habit, and one club even handed out cards to be taken back to answer parental questions, in which it was advertised as a school of literature, dramatic arts, vocal training and dancing! There are attractive advertisements in one New York newspaper for girls to serve as instructresses in the dance studios, "experience unnecessary." And there is considerable evidence that it is from these studios that the hostesses of the night clubs are recruited. The part that night clubs and speakeasies play in the making of new prostitutes is the subject of a special investigation now being carried on by the Committee of Fourteen and to be reported in the fall.

CRYSTAL EASTMAN

CRYSTAL EASTMAN, untimely dead in her rich middle years, carried forward the "flaming youth" traditions of her generation and justified them by solid achievement as informed and competent worker for the common good through social research, journalism, and suffrage and pacifist propaganda.

Her colorful career as a feminist, her insistence on maintaining, fifteen years ago, her own identity and her own name after marriage, her radical views on marriage and divorce and on economic independence for women, made her a picturesque figure in the day's news. But Crystal Eastman had enduring work to her credit. Shortly after her graduation from Vassar she became connected with the Pittsburgh survey, and helped make the first rounded study of industrial accidents, published under the title, Work-Accidents and the Law. She was the only woman member of the New York State Employers' Liability Commission. She served as chairman of the New York State Branch of the Woman's Peace Party and as executive of the American Union Against Militarism during the years when frank disavowal of war and militarism called for high-hearted courage and devotion to principle. She and her brother, Max Eastman, edited The Liberator, successor to the old Masses, as a common adventure in radical journalism, and made of it a pioneer medium for the "new" poetry and art, as well as economic theory.

Her later interest, rooted in her devotion to her children, was education. She studied new theories of child-care and their application both in this country and abroad. She laid out for herself busy years of work and writing in this field.

Her death comes after nearly a year of indifferent health, during which the shock of her husband's sudden death and her heavy sense of responsibility for her children's support kept her from taking needed rest. Shortly before she finally left New York, early in the spring, she said, "I hate all this pampering—there are so many interesting things to do!" It was typical of her enthusiasm, her impatience with obstacles, her keen joy in effort and in achievement.

STREET ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE

ON November 1, Elwood Street will leave St. Louis, where for seven years he has been director of the Community Fund and Council, to become the executive secretary of the new Community Chest of Washington, D.C.

The job is a challenging one. That is the chief reason given by Mr. Street in announcing his acceptance. Skeptics have always said that Washington is one city where, because of complexity of interests and fluctuation of population, a community chest could never be successful. Who better to put that claim to the test than a man who has behind him the successful community chests of Louisville and St. Louis?

Just as the chest may be not merely a financial federation but a center and rallying point for civic spirit, so Washington, physically beautiful beyond other cities, may be a focal point in the national development of social welfare. We congratulate Mr. Street and the citizens of Washington on the opportunity that lies before them.

WISCONSIN LEADS THE WAY AGAIN

A LIBERAL education for all who want it is visioned in a new scheme of adult education which is taking shape in Wisconsin, under the guidance of the state university. The new plan means that beginning this fall, citizens of Wisconsin may acquire a liberal education of college or university grade, without the usual college requirements and limitations. Such courses will be offered for the first time at the new university-extension center in Milwaukee. Any student who follows these courses for ten semesters will be eligible for a certificate in Liberal Education, though working toward a certificate is not compulsory. The courses include groups in philosophy, social science, history, languages and literature, art, biological and physical science and home economics.

APOLOGIES TO CALIFORNIA

NOTHING but editorial ineptitude can be offered in explanation of an error in The Survey of July 15 (page 428), wherein the infant mortality rate of California for 1927 was said to have been 125.8. A misreading of the tabular reports of the Bureau of the Census attributed to California a figure which belonged to Arizona. The California rate was almost precisely half that figure, 62.7. Not the least humiliating aspect of our error is that the consistent and well-known excellence of California in public health performance should have made the statement absurd prima facie.

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EDUCATION

Paints, Puppets and the Potter's Wheel

By HELEN L. NEUMAN

"COME to order, children. Today we will continue the still-life group we began last week. Jane, will you get the strawberry box, the bowl, the *chianti* bottle and the scarf from the cupboard and arrange them as they were placed last lesson?" Then forty children for a forty-minute period painstakingly copy exactly what they see before them.

"Will you each get the materials with which you want to work today?" And thirty children in a different school and under different leadership joyously gather what they want and settle down to three hours of creative work.

The former method of "giving a drawing lesson" is generally used except in some modern schools. Is it because it is the only way the teachers know? Is it because it takes less capable instructors? Is it because the antiquated programs planned for the entire school year must be followed by those in the "system"?

FOR four years the School Art League of New York City has tried the experiment of a three-hour Saturday morning class for boys and girls of marked talent, under the direction of Dr. Henry E. Fritz. In his classroom we are not present at a "drawing period." One boy has just finished a marionette and is performing with this puppet much to the amusement of an admiring group of youngsters. A large canvas in the corner near the window reveals an ambitious jungle picture of two elephants. A Negro youth is painting a Harlem cabaret scene. A girl of fifteen has for many weeks worked first in charcoal, then in paints, on a charming group of dancers on the green, revealing the technique, rhythm and feeling of a mature artist. Two boys are soap-modelling; a third is fashioning a fantastic castle and garden from clay and paint; another is busy at the potter's wheel. A girl is working out her design for a piece of wool tapestry and her neighbor is making Easter cards from a linoleum block. Often the youngsters are taken on trips after class to exhibitions or to the theater, not to copy or imitate but for inspiration and broadened horizons.

This is not a class for the average child who expresses the creative urge, nor an opportunity class like that of Professor Cizek in Vienna. It is to enable the boy and girl of unusual ability to work freely in a selected group of high mentality. The advantage to such a child of working in an environment not chronologically but intellectually his own is important. It places the child artist in an atmosphere where he will be free of worry over what seems unattainable, and at the same time liberates him from unnecessary discouragement.

An enthusiastic philanthropist told the following, quite unconscious of her responsibility for a "misplacement," to borrow a vocational-guidance term. Through her influence a boy was given the rare opportunity of working in the *atelier* of a famous sculptor. "And he failed," she said, "he was not at all the talented boy we believed him to be." "How do you know that?" asks the psychologist. "Why, after six weeks he could not even model an ear—he would not even try, though the model was before him." "Did the boy have an opportunity to use other materials besides clay, or to carry out his own ideas?" The child had had no chance to find himself. His work had been arbitrarily laid out for him, and when he did not respond he was branded a failure.

The group of which I speak has as its leader an artist who is also a psychologist, one who understands human material as well as art media. William is typical of the group. He arrived one Saturday morning, with abounding eight-year-old enthusiasm and a shoebox full of little clay models. His father had made him some clumsy tools with which the boy had been playing at his clay for several years. William stayed that morning and was invited to return the following week. Then he was asked to come for the rest of the month. During that time he was given mental tests and found equal to work with the group. He has now been with the class for four years. He shows unusual talent and patience and very probably has found his life work.

His sister's playroom, as it looked to a twelve-year-old member of the class. Silhouette (next page) by a boy of sixteen

The records of this selected group definitely prove that intelligence and balance here, as in other vocations, are necessary for success. The dull, the erratic child has not been able to keep pace with the other children. The class enrollment is limited to thirty with a waiting list of ninety. Remembering that the monthly invitation to remain with the class is withdrawn when it is found that the place should be given to a girl or boy showing greater gifts, it is enlightening to know that about fifty per cent of the

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children have remained in the class for over three years.

There are few centers where the child eight to eighteen years of age may study in this way. It would be valuable to have statistical data from art schools showing how many students make good, how many switch courses, how many drop out, how many who graduate follow the careers for which they have spent one, two or three years in preparation and how many are forced into some other occupation because of lack of ability. This must not be considered as minimizing the value of opportunity for the less gifted. The more avenues for creative expression we open to everyone, the more satisfactory lives, from the individual and the community standpoint we make possible. At the same time, special art education should save the "average" student from the cruel disappointment of preparing for a career for which he is unfitted.

For many years we have recognized musical instruction as the right of the talented child. Rich or poor, he can have lessons and usually an audition. There is an equal need for definite recognition of this other artistic field. How important is it in the educational scheme of things? What weight should be given to the fostering of the gifted child? At what age should special direction begin? What do we lose by waiting for the boy or girl to complete his high school or college course before he finally finds he belongs in an art school? Or till he is a bread-winner, harnessed to a routine job, instead of in a field of work offering expression for his special interests and abilities?

The Traveling Teacher

By MARY L. ELY

"AT last, at long, long last—" began the traveling teacher's first letter. And this betrays at once the fact that the letter is not the real beginning of the story. You must go back five or, if you prefer, forty-five years to find that.

You can begin with a club of working women formed in the early eighteen-eighties upon what were then the boldly radical principles of self-government, non-sectarianism and self-support. Later there was a federation of these clubs, known until 1920 as the National League of Women Workers. In those perilous times just after the War, the league fled from the danger of confusion with other "W. W.'s" to the safety offered by the harmless though misrepresentative name which it still bears—the National League of Girls' Clubs.

If, on the other hand, you elect to go back just five years you will find the beginning in the establishment of the Education Department of the league. In the summer of 1921 the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry held its first session and eight or nine of its eight-odd students were members of the league. These girls came back to their clubs to tell their fellow-members of the possibility of a new sort of education. Out of the dissatisfaction with club programs and the vision of a new purpose which might transform them, the Education Department emerged.

The first work of the department was to offer evening classes wherever interest was shown and a qualified leader could be found. Two years later the league opened a summer school on Long Island. The students came from small-town clubs as well as the larger ones, and once more, as in the case of Bryn Mawr Summer School, returning students fired their fellow club-members with a desire for education. Requests for classes began to come into the national office from mill villages and factory towns where experience made us despair of finding local teachers. The only solution that suggested itself was a traveling teacher, with a weekly circuit of classes in villages and small towns. This meant a quest for funds, for a teacher and for an experimental "circuit." And so, finally, we come to the first letter again:

At last, at long, long last, it is a real traveling teacher who is writing to you. My classes are arranged for four nights of each week and last night I met the first of them. After much discussion the girls decided that they want a course in social history—something about the development of women's opportunities. So the woman question it is to be.

The next letter said:

Contrary to all previous traditions, I mean to start the "women's opportunities" course on the *great woman* theory of history, omitting the significant nameless ones who are the playthings of industrial revolutions. I'll start with A Doll's house to precipitate the problem, and then go back to Mary Wollstonecraft and the curious coincidence (?) that the rights of women burst forth only about ten years after the rights of man and that until the end of the eighteenth century nobody seemed much excited about anybody's rights and then there was a great deal of excitement about everybody's rights.

The next day:

Last night I met my second class. There were twenty-five present, and I think that is too many, but the discussion zipped along beautifully. There were a good many prejudices—the white collar prejudice and the notion I often meet that it is wicked to enjoy life too much. There was a good deal of desire for social psychology but more of them wanted modern drama. The danger is that a drama course smacks of "culture" but I think one or two meetings would set that straight.

The problem presented by the third and fourth groups had each to be approached from its own angle, but in all cases the point of departure was not an academic subject but a human situation in which the girls were interested. Academic fields of knowledge, were, however, diligently dug into for everything they could contribute to the understanding of the chosen problem.

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The method of teaching? Perhaps there was no method at all:

We had a glorious discussion last night. I don't know how it happens. I introduce some simple facts of a most uninteresting kind and then they produce all the rest or pull it out of me. A teacher can be a great inspiration but pupils can be more of one!

Not all the letters, however, were in this vein.

I had a trial and tribulation last night. The girls said they did not like discussion and that in the future I should talk and they would not. They said they did not want to talk because they had nothing worth while to say. They wanted to find out something!

There were other problems, too, that seemed to demand and, at the same time, to defy solution:

When I talked with you about democratization of knowledge being the logical successor of democratization of political rights, and material wealth and the other good things of earth, I did not see the sinister side—the shadow of the machine which is so essential to democratization. Surely the loss of handmade beauty is the most terrible challenge that adult education has to meet. But, in the meantime it remains the education of the few—of the very few—very far removed from our ideal of universal education. Here is a dilemma! What are we going to do about it?

And this:

Should education be life-long? The tragedy of it is that it has to be life-short! This effort to educate ourselves and other people within the limits of a lifetime is like putting ten pennies into your pocket and starting out to buy the Federal Reserve Bank. And so many of those ten pennies must go to pay for keeping alive and fed and rested and attending to human relationships!

There was no problem that was more puzzling and persistent than the one summed up in the two words, What next? For many reasons, of which the cost was one of the most important, it was impossible to maintain a traveling teacher in any one district for a period longer than a year. A local teacher and local financial support must be found if the work was to go on. Contrary to our fears, the first problem was readily solved. Among the faculty group of a college town nearby we found several men and women who had been watching our experiment with interest and understanding. One of them was willing to carry it on.

The second problem—that of securing the necessary money—was taken out of our hands. Our students elected local committees and secured pledges of support. Where our explanations had met but lukewarm response, the students' own stories of what the classes had meant to them proved effective. And thus it has been possible for the two most promising classes to continue for a second year. Writing of one of them, the teacher reports:

I have no words other than enthusiastic ones for the meetings. The girls who attend the class are interested, intelligent and interesting. There is a wide variation in occupation and status, but agreement in toleration, curiosity and kindliness.

Now, this is the story of our success so far as we have succeeded. The story of our failures is longer and more instructive. I have here been concerned to present only the facts which show that the thing we have been trying to do can be done and that it is infinitely worth doing.

A BOOK LIST of 150 titles based on the likes of boys from one to sixteen years of age has been issued by the Boys Work Committee of the Baltimore Rotary Club. "In the selection of the books the criterion was not what theorists or experts might think that boys should read, but the fact that the books are those they actually do like." Unlike many similar lists, this is intended not only for the use of teachers, parents and club leaders, but for boys themselves. It is attractively arranged, with brief descriptive notes on each book and many pen and ink sketches, to appeal to the boys themselves and to arouse their interest in the wholesome books the list suggests.

THE REPORT of a survey of the world's student population, begun in 1926, has been published by the International Student Service of the World's Student Christian Federation. The survey was made by Eleanor M. Latham, secretary of the organization. The report gives the total number of men and women students for 41 countries, the number of native and foreign students in each, the proportion of native students per 10,000 of population, and a brief summary of the number, type and location of colleges and universities in the several countries. Among other interesting facts, the survey reveals that Paris, with more than 6,000 foreign students, is the largest foreign student center in the world, with Prague, Vienna, London and Berlin next in the order named. New York, the first American city named, is eighth on the list with 1,208 foreign students. Boston and Berkeley are twentieth and twenty-first on the list, preceded by Liege, Beirut (Syria), Zagreb (Yugoslavia), Athens, and several other European centers. The three other American cities on this list of thirty-nine students centers are Chicago (24), Washington (33) and Ann Arbor (37). The total number of foreign students in all American centers (3,939) is less than two-thirds the number in Paris.

SOME of the experiments going forward within the public schools with the aim of making the public school program more adequately meet the needs of early adolescence are presented in a new bulletin, Creating a Curriculum for Adolescent Youth, published by the Research Division of the National Educational Association (1201 Sixteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.). This bulletin "offers a bird's eye view of what has already been accomplished in the junior high school field . . .for study and discussion by teaching groups throughout the country." It includes "a summary of statements as to the purposes of the junior high school, a discussion of the issues to be faced by local school boards preliminary to the adoption of the junior high school plan of organization, an analysis of one hundred and thirty-nine programs of studies in different sized schools, together with a summary of the trends of research findings."

A BIBLIOGRAPHY for the help of "parents, teachers, club women and others who wish . . . to carry on individual or group study of child and family problems" is offered by the University of North Carolina under the title, The Child and the Home (University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C.). Ernest R. Groves, research professor of sociology, has arranged the books here listed under three headings, The Child, Parenthood, Family Problems, with sub-heads in each division. The bulletin also contains three outlines for reading courses, a list of articles on The Child in current magazines, and nine books on The Mind of Youth. In his foreword, Professor Groves offers: "If anyone who wishes additional references will send an addressed envelope, I will forward a special bibiliography."

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INDUSTRY

"We Are Tired of Being a Problem"

By LUCY P. CARNER

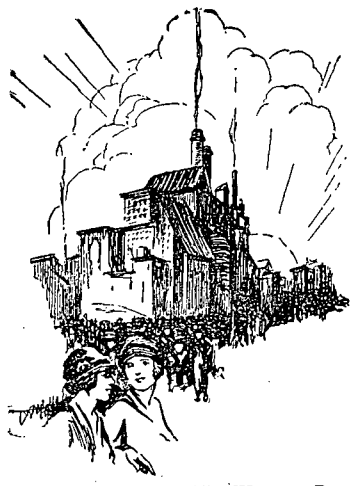
"I WOULD like to say first that we members of the National Industrial Assembly have come together to talk over the problems facing us as women in industry. As one of our girls has said, 'We are tired of being a problem; we want to do something about it.'"

In these words, a woman worker from a southern tobacco factory at the convention of the Young Women's Christian Association in Sacramento introduced the "findings" of the industrial assembly. The assembly is an informal gathering of industrial workers from local associations held in connection with the biennial conventions. It has proved useful in giving a general sense of direction to the national program. Planned around a topic chosen after careful study by a committee of girls from different sections of the United States and prepared for in a greater or less degree by many local industrial departments, it fairly represents the ideas and aspirations of the more thoughtful of the association's industrial membership. This in turn is a representative, if not a large, cross-section of younger industrial women workers, white and Negro, foreign and native-born, married and single, union and non-union.

The chairman of the assembly's findings committee rightly interpreted her group. As the theme of the assembly the same idea had been phrased: How Women Workers Can Improve Industry, with education and organization emphasized as the special tools to be tried.

FOR six months the National Industrial Department of the Y. W. C. A. has been collecting the actual experiences of girls who are experimenting on however small a scale with "improving industry." The experiments cover a wide range, some of them involving immediate dealing with actual shop conditions, others more careful study and complex methods of attack. Here are a few random samples:

A committee is formed in a plant to deal with "the boss" about the sanitation of the lavatories; a squad working on a certain process protests a new wage-payment plan that means a wage cut and actually makes an elaborate "industrial democracy" scheme function as an effective protest; an industrial club raises questions that induce a community chest executive to denounce the policy of deducting wage-earners' contributions from their pay envelopes; a legislative committee with the help of the Consumers' League traces the progress of a night-work bill through the legislature and has telegrams and letters sent by industrial workers; testimony is carefully collected in a group of cities on workers' attitudes toward a shorter work-week; fifty-three girls in one community with the help of the Women's Bureau begin systematic record-keeping of hours and earnings; a week-end conference of industrial workers with the help of an economist try to analyze their own unemployment experience and prepare to make that experience available as a contribution toward public recognition of the problem.



The Womans Press

It would be interesting to study the whole collection of incidents for the light they throw on the present industrial situation. They are mentioned here for another reason: What is behind this interest in action, in a field in which action beyond the doing of a routine job is not generally expected of the rank-and-file?

WHILE the idea of workers' functioning is part of a trend set in motion by the very existence of industrial workers' groups, even in community organizations like the Y. W. C. A., another explanation seems pertinent. It has to do both with the impetus and the results of workers' education.

Everyone in touch with students from summer schools for industrial women workers or local labor colleges knows that, like all vital education, workers' education raises problems as well as answers them. Many leaders in Y. W. C. A. industrial groups—members of the executive committee of the recent assembly, for example—have attended Bryn Mawr, Wisconsin, the Southern Summer School, or even Brookwood, where they have gained not only understanding of their industrial experience but also a quickened sense of social responsibility. Particularly to non-union girls working in unorganized communities or trades, such an experience means difficult adjustments afterwards. How express the responsibility to one's fellow-workers which workers' education awakens? What channels are there for making the new ideas known? How relate one's self to community enterprise? To form local study groups, to stimulate workers' education projects in one's own community, to help raise money to send other girls to summer school, to participate in conferences on workers' problems—these answers most frequently given, are good, but not always sufficient.

"After you go to Bryn Mawr, you ought to take two years at Brookwood," said an intelligent trade-unionist to an equally intelligent non-union girl who had said at the committee meeting that girls needed help in *using* summer school experience. "Yes, and when you get through Brookwood, you'll have the same question," was the persistent reply. For workers in many situations, the reply was sound.

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From the Findings of the Industrial Assembly of the Y.W.C.A.

IN attempting to improve industry we must recognize the primary importance of education. We do not mean by education the accumulation of facts, but rather that understanding, knowledge and appreciation which make women workers conscious that they have a contribution to make to industrial life, and help them in finding better methods by which they as individuals or groups may make this contribution. We recognize education not alone in terms of what we know, but what we are and what we do. We feel that it is now of utmost urgency that our studying lead us directly into some action by which we may improve industry. We consider the collection and use of facts a constructive method of improving industry.

An industrial girl as an individual has facts gained from first-hand experience. These she may use in reporting violation of law, in proving the need for improved conditions in a particular plant, in reporting her experiences to outside groups and thereby promoting an intelligent understanding of industry and industrial workers, and helping to mould public opinion. More effective is the bringing together of such first-hand experiences and the pooling of facts contributed by a group of girls to get a picture of the whole, which is needed before a group can act together to improve industry.

As a result of this discussion, the committee asked help of the national industrial department in a survey of how workers might more effectively function in industry and in the community. Ethel Smith, of the Women's Trade Union League, directed the study (Applying Workers' Education—mimeographed report) which provided stimulus and material for the committee's next steps. The committee then decided to put before the Sacramento convention the task of experimenting in the education they were acquiring for the definite purpose of "improving industry."

But experience and learning form a circle, and the educational process is as likely to result from trying to deal with a problem as it is to be an impetus to attacking problems. The conception of workers as a *functioning* group may therefore in many cases afford an incentive for genuine workers' education. The difficulties of interesting women workers in economics and in labor organization are frequently voiced. They can never be solved by a simple formula; but the experience represented by the Y. W. C. A. industrial assembly would seem to indicate the value of an appeal to action, of starting with the concrete, of *practicing* responsibility, and learning, sometimes through risk and failure, the necessity for further education and also the need and the costliness of building an organization to make possible an expression of citizenship.

The process has its limitations and its dangers. Without careful analysis of recent experience, added to experience of the past, there is risk of what someone has well called "the glorification of the fragmentary."

A start in analyzing these experiences was made by the "findings committee" of six girls who organized the results of the assembly discussions and brought out some of their underlying significance in the report which goes from the assembly to industrial groups all over the country. Courage, too, was gained from a sense of fellowship with other workers and from contact with pioneer leaders among industrial women. This, plus the realism gained from experience, was a part of the assembly's answer to the problem of the risks involved.

Perhaps it should be expressly stated that neither the industrial workers nor the staff who worked with them labored under the delusion that no other groups have a part in improving industry. Management, the public, the owners, all the varieties of "expert"—these still have their place. But the industrial assembly is concerned with women workers, who, with far less frequency, are recognized as having a positive part to play in the undertaking. Perhaps it is not without social significance that even a small group of women industrial workers should express their determination, after enough experience to know something of the meaning of their words, to "bend every effort toward . . . the making possible of a more complete expression of citizenship in industry on the part of women workers."

Fifteen Years of the Minimum Wage

By ETHEL M. JOHNSON

FIFTEEN years ago last month (July, 1913) the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law—the first legislation of the kind in the United States—went into effect. What have fifteen years of this law meant to working women and girls in Massachusetts?

Mandatory minimum wage laws in other parts of the country have been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Many believe as a result of these decisions, that the Massachusetts law is the only type of minimum wage legislation the Supreme Court as now constituted would uphold. In view of the interest in the subject, it may be worth while to ask how the Massachusetts law came to be enacted; what it has accomplished; and why it stands when laws elsewhere have met with defeat in the courts.

In 1910, the Massachusetts Consumers' League, the Women's Trade Union League, and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union induced the Massachusetts legislature to look into the matter of women's wages in this state. A committee was appointed in 1911 to find out what wages working girls were actually getting, and how they lived. The committee made a study of the wages of women and girls in cotton mills, laundries, candy factories, and retail stores. They found that many women were working for four and five dollars a week and even less.

The committee felt that no industry should depend upon underpaid working girls. The legislature agreed with this. The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law was passed in 1912, and the Minimum Wage Commission appointed to administer it the following year. Perhaps the textile strike in Lawrence at this time made the legislature more sensitive to labor problems than might otherwise have been the

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case. The law established a commission of three persons. It is the duty of the commission to investigate the wages of women in any occupation where there is reason to believe that a substantial number are receiving less than is needed to meet the cost of healthful living. If this is found to be the case, it is then the duty of the commission to form a wage board for that occupation.

These wage boards are made up of an equal number of representatives of the employers and of women employes in the occupation in question, and of the public. The commission determines the size of the wage board and selects the employer and employe members from the nominations submitted.

When the wage board members reach agreement, they send their recommendations to the minimum wage commission. If the commission approves the report of the wage board, it enters a wage decree after a public hearing. These wage decrees are recommendations from the minimum wage commission to employers in the occupation throughout the state that they pay their women employes not less than the rates specified.

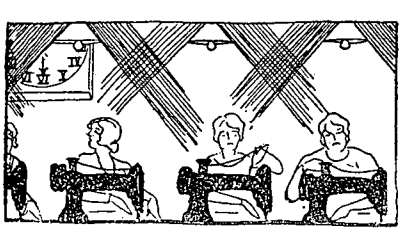
Minimum wage decrees are now in effect in Massachusetts in twenty occupations employing something like 90,000 women and girls—nearly one-fifth of all the women gainfully employed in the state. The occupations covered by decrees are mainly factory industries.

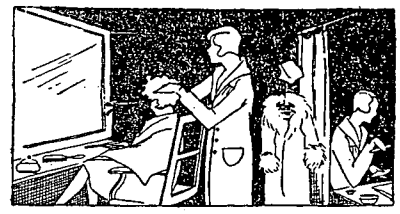
The minimum rates for women of ordinary ability under these decrees range from $13 a week under the candy decree to $15 a week under the men's clothing and raincoat decree. The minimum rate under the retail store decree is $14 for women nineteen years of age and with a year's experience in the occupation, with special minimum rates of $10 and $12 a week for inexperienced girls, according to their age.

Something of what these rates mean to many working women is indicated by the following illustrations. In 1919, a year when wages for organized labor were high, nine out of every ten women in laundries inspected in the state were working for less than $13 a week. Of the girls employed in retail stores, four out of every five were receiving under $14 a week. Minimum rates of $13.50 and $14 a week have meant a very real improvement to many of them.

After a wage decree has been entered, the commission is required by law to inspect the records of employers in that occupation to see whether they are paying the rates recommended. If they are not and the commission cannot induce them to do so, the commission must then publish their names as not complying with the decree. This is the only penalty for failure to pay the minimum rate, and it is why the Massachusetts law is called recommendatory.

Certain provisions of the law, however, are mandatory and carry a penalty for non-compliance. These are the provisions requiring employers to post the commission's notices regarding wage boards and wage decrees, to keep records of the wages of women employes and to permit the commission and its agents to inspect these records. This helps to secure compliance with the wage decrees. The main factor, however, in the enforcement of the law is the influence of public opinion.





The great majority of employers under all the decrees, including those for the laundry, retail store and paper box occupations, accept the commission's recommendations and pay at least minimum rates specified. Many pay more. It is their cooperation, and the interest and support of the public that have made possible the successful oeration of the law.

The future of minimum wage legislation in Massachusetts is a matter of education and administration, rather than of legislation. There is no likelihood that any further effort will be made to change the recommendatory nature of the law. Its constitutionality is apparently assured. No measures of any kind affecting the law have been introduced since 1923. The Recess Commission on Unemployment and Minimum Wage which reported that year made no recommendation for legislative changes. There is little prospect that any attempt to modify or repeal the law would meet with success.

This does not mean that minimum wage problems have been solved. The successful enforcement of the law depends upon public opinion, aroused by publicity and education. Full information should be published regarding the work of the commission, the existing wage conditions in occupations studied, and the effects of the wage decrees as shown by the inspections following their entrance. The public, the employers in occupations affected, and the women employes for whose benefit the law was enacted, are entitled to this information.

The direct purpose of the minimum wage law is to protect working women and girls from being exploited by wages inadequate for decent, healthful living. It has resulted in improved wage conditions for many. Indirectly it helps employers as well as employes, for it serves to protect those who want to deal fairly with their workers from competition with those who are less enlightened. It often stimulates employers to more effective methods. It helps remedy one of the causes of restlessness and dissatisfaction among employes. Through the work of the wage boards, it has helped to bring about better understanding and consequently better relations between employers and employes.

THE ANNUAL report of the Consumers' Cooperative Services (54 Irving Place, New York City) is of general interest for two reasons. First, it presents an easily intelligible balance sheet, supplemented by an eight years' summary and a graph of triumphant purple and orange setting forth a successful experience in cooperative business enterprise. From a total business of $100,000 in 1920 to $500,000 in 1927, this group of cooperative cafeterias and food-shops has shown steady and rapid growth. In addition to this significant and heartening financial statement, the report contains "Comments from the Editor of the Crier," in which Stuart Chase discusses cooperation as an economic movement "looking toward a better distribution of wealth," and as a social movement "looking toward better relationships between producer and consumer, between buyer and seller, between worker and manager."

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Books In Our Alcove

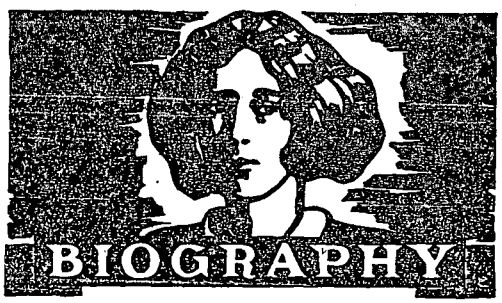
Decorations from the National Association of Book Publishers

Running Away from It

HUMAN MIGRATION AND THE FUTURE, *by J. W. Gregory. Lippincott. 218 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE best thing about this book is its insistence on the need of further comprehensive study of the great phenomenon of human migration. The next best thing is its conception of emigration as a world problem, involving many international considerations and soluble only on the broad grounds of international ethics. The poorest thing about it is its lack of vision.

Professor Gregory sums up his own convictions on page 32: "My own impression is that the effects of migration on both the countries whence the migrants come and whither they go are, under present conditions, highly beneficial, and that the evils attributed to it are exaggerated and overdrawn." He accordingly surveys the future from the point of view of an overcrowded Europe, suffering from unemployment, and finds in emigration a remedy which will relieve the countries of source and benefit the receiving countries.



Professor Gregory is not the first European writer to advocate emigration as a sovereign remedy for post-War European ills and we are likely to hear still more of this argument in the future. It is therefore highly important to understand the fundamental principles involved. Ever since men began to think about such things, emigration has seemed to be a natural and direct remedy for overpopulation and unemployment. But it must be remembered that the contemporary conditions which the members of this school propose to remedy by emigration have arisen at the close of the heaviest century and a half of emigration that the world has ever known. At the beginning of that period there was immeasurably more unoccupied land than there is today, and immeasurably smaller surplus population groups that needed to be disposed of.

The remedy has been persistently and continuously applied, and the disease has grown steadily worse. The restrictionists of the world have a right to ask Professor Gregory and his fellows what reason they can bring forward to show that if just one more dose is administered the patient will recover. They must also recognize frankly that in a relatively short time the medicine will run out. Professor Gregory makes very careful and interesting computations of the volume of surplus population in the various countries of Europe, and of the available areas to which it might be sent. Suppose his plans were carried out, and all the underpopulated sections of the earth's surface were stocked with superfluous Europeans. What is to be done when the next spasm of congestion seizes the patient?

As long as human populations continue to increase on an elementary biological basis, emigration can never be more than a palliative, and a very dubious measure even as a palliative. The only effective cure for overpopulation is a reasoned control of human reproduction. The only effective remedy for unemployment is a rational organization of the economic system. (Obviously the two go together.) Whatever value emigration may have as a temporary means of relief ought to be reserved until the time when the basic remedies have been thoroughly administered.

HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD

New York University

The Practice of Convalescence

CONVALESCENCE, *by John Bryant, M.D. Free on request to Sturgis Fund of Burke Foundation, 325 East 57 Street, New York City. 269 pp.*

STRANGE as it may seem, the first book on convalescence in the English language has appeared only within the last few months. If this fact portrays the lack of interest in the clinical and social phases of convalescent care in the past, it is at the same time a good augury for the future. On the basis of his own as well as Dr. Bridgman's vast experience in dealing with convalescing soldiers during the War, Bryant arrives at certain definite conclusions. The more important of these are:

1. That the average patient who has been sick enough to require an average stay of three weeks in an acute hospital, requires an additional average of three weeks' skilled care to carry him through the period of convalescence.

2. The convalescing patient has suffered and is still suffering today from clinical neglect. The physicians have neglected their duty and op-

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portunity with regard to the proper care of convalescents and those afflicted with chronic ailments. They are in a large part responsible for the growth of quacks and cults.

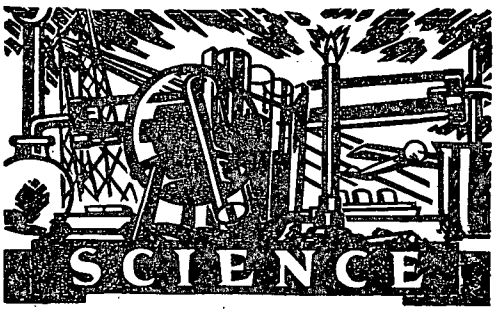
3. The training of physicians has been responsible for the failure on the part of the medical profession to take into consideration the time factor fundamental in medicine. They have been attuned, so to speak, to the short wave of disease duration, and they are at a loss when it comes to dealing clinically and psychologically with the longer waves of convalescence and chronicity. There is, therefore, need of two types of doctors.

4. Although most convalescence will always take place in the home of the patient, the community should provide well organized convalescent homes to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its hospital bed capacity and likewise make provision for convalescent care through the outpatient department.

5. A definite apportionment of responsibility for convalescent care between the hospital, the physician and the community will work to the ultimate advantage of all and particularly of the patient and will in the truest sense further the cause of preventive medicine and the public health.

The book is of the nature of a source book, not particularly well organized or balanced, but of indubitable value to the social engineer and the physician.

E. H. L. Corwin, M.D.
New York Academy of Medicine

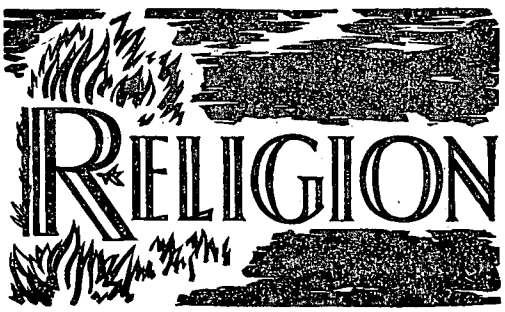


Chain-Gangs

THE CONVICT OF TODAY, *by Sydney A. Moseley. London: Cecil Palmer. 237 pp.*
THE NORTH CAROLINA CHAIN GANG, *by Jesse F. Steiner and Roy M. Brown. University of North Carolina Press. 194 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE author of The Convict of Today, Sydney A. Mosely, confesses modestly enough in his preface to being a layman. I think we ought to accept him at his own estimate. Certainly the book shows few signs of the expert. The book is dedicated to the voluntary workers in prisons, yet it was not written for them but evidently for those who enjoy being lightly instructed in prison chit-chat. Compared with the Report of the Prison System Enquiry Committee, edited by Stephen Hobhouse and A. Fenner Brockway, this volume is as light as the froth on near-beer.

The North Carolina Chain Gang is the first fruit of an investigation into crime conditions in North Carolina which the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina has undertaken. The book is an excellent account of the chain-gang system in North Carolina. The history, present organization and administration of the system is given in detail and with much attention to the



economic, social and racial considerations that have made it what it is. As the authors say, too little thought has been given by penologists to

the chain gang, an institution which plays a leading role in the penal system of the southern states. The book fills, therefore, a gap in the gradually rounding literature on the treatment of offenders.

The authors would have the state take over the entire job of caring for convicted offenders. They insist that the county is too small a unit to handle the situation satisfactorily and point out that a number of counties now turn over their prisoners to other counties, feeling that they cannot create the proper type of an organization to handle them on the road. The system which they outline calls, therefore, for a number of state industrial farms or prisons in which would prevail a regime calculated to reveal the character of the inmates, thus making possible a selection of suitable types for honor work on the roads.

Some readers may feel that this book is but another revelation of the horrible prison system of the South. Let them study their own jail systems with as much insight and honesty as is displayed in this account of the North Carolina chain gang, and then compare notes.

Louis N. Robinson
National Crime Commission

Our English Pace-Makers

FEDERAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES, *by Robert D. Leigh. Harpers. 687 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE coming of age of health administration as a serious and permanent member of the family of the English-speaking governments was earlier in England, Canada, and South Africa, not to mention New Zealand and Australia, than with us, and it may still be said that the United States has not yet committed itself to a statesmanlike policy for this early and essential function of modern public service. Professor Leigh, from the double vantage points of a student of administration and temporary war-time officer in our principal health agency at Washington, has given us not only a scholarly, non-partisan history of federal progress in official preventive medicine, but he has offered a program and a plan of action for its accomplishment which sanitarians throughout the country would do well to adopt as theirs to promote through Congressional and executive powers.

Leigh comes out strongly for the pragmatic value of federal grants in aid of state and local health work. He makes no mistake in predicting the increasing future emphasis upon "personal, home, school, occupational, and neighborhood hygiene, to be met and solved by cooperative efforts of communities rather than by central engineering and regulative activities. This means that strong and popular ultimate health organizations are the essential base for the whole health pyramid."

Teachers of public health will certainly use this admirable volume for many years, as it is full of questions and problems stimulating for a variety of individual and class studies.

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Executives of all official and volunteer health agencies and public health committees of medical societies and legislatures will find their opinions more durable and effective if they absorb the meat of this precious book before assuming a public attitude or starting private revolutions to upset the delicate mechanism of what is rightly described as cooperative federalism in public service.

The bibliography and the index are worthy of special approval for their arrangement, completeness, and accuracy.

Truly a classic in its field and one not likely to be excelled in our time.

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

Health for Beauty's Sake

OUTLINES IN HEALTH EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, *by Gertrude Bilhuber, D.P.H., and Idabelle Post, B.S. A. S. Barnes and Company. 192 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is, as the authors state in their foreword, merely a source book and teaching outline, no attempt having been made to expand it into a textbook. Under each topic are suggested discussion questions and references to a modern literature of the subject. The text is copiously furnished with graphs and other illustrative matter, adding interest.

Although the book shows much hard work and study of the literature, it falls into the frequent error of many of the books on hygiene, in laying the emphasis on pathology rather than on health. Like the old theology, which taught the punishment of sin instead of the beauty of holiness, too often the teaching of hygiene is based, not on the happiness and beauty of health, but on the danger of disease in middle life, and age.

As the authors intend this book for use of teachers and women students in colleges, normal schools, and universities, it seems an especial pity that it should have fallen into the above mentioned error. For the book may fail to meet the needs of the very class of students it is intended to reach. The modern girl is not interested in what will happen to her by and by but what concerns her here and now. Her attention is to be won only by showing her that sane living means present joy and greater charm.

This error in treatment may be due to the fact that the authors have laid the emphasis on public health with the study of morbidity rather than on personal hygiene.

The excellent bibliography will doubtless be of service.

DELIA DUEL MOSHER, M.D.
Medical Adviser of Women,
Stanford University

An American Wells

INDUSTRY'S COMING OF AGE, *by Guy Rexford Tugwell. Harcourt. 274 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THOSE familiar with the writing of Professor Simon N. Patten will remember that he characterizes our age as coming out of an economy of deficit into an economy of surplus. Professor Tugwell's book supplies the factual measure and record of that economy of surplus. This makes the study particularly valuable for a reader whose thinking happens to have been influenced importantly by books like Dr. Devine's Misery and Its Causes. For this book shows the other side of the shield. Not that the book is in any sense either apologetically forgetful of our poverty or unduly roseate as to the outlook. He reminds the reader that the heads of about 86 per cent of American families still get incomes of less than $2,000 a year. Nevertheless his picture of the rapidly accelerating rate of production in this country since the War is one which has profound implications. So much so indeed that I cannot help wondering if Professor Tugwell may not be by way of becoming the American H. G. Wells. By this I mean the prophet of a social order with a new material basis; but a prophet who is far more realistic, is far closer to the American scene, and one who bases his visions on a somewhat more intimate knowledge of American psychology than the English Mr. Wells.

For whether or not one agrees with Professor Tugwell's interpretation of the facts, he certainly has laid a new and interesting emphasis upon the importance of this tendency to increasing surplus. He is right in a way that it is very hard to make people see, that we have got to concern ourselves not with changes in people's motives under these new conditions, but with changing their habit patterns and in changing the situations in which their conduct is set in order to enable their natural and wholesome self-interests also to serve the public good. Of the suggestions he makes for increasing productivity, if there is any criticism to be made, it is that he omits to state that the processes described must in the last analysis take place in specific factories and individual industries.

The study is admirable and suggestive and has at once the advantages and disadvantages of having been written by one not in the actual throes of industrial life. Indeed one would like to see the Wellsian breadth of vision as outlined in the last chapter expanded into another volume where the author could come more closely to grips with the concrete problems of the future American economic organization. All interested in a fuller popular understanding of the road American industry is going will be greatly helped by this readable and provocative study. Those social workers who have a tendency to think that they are working in a slough of despond will find here a breath of fresh air which comes from looking at what the hymn writer called "the far horizon's wider view."

ORDWAY TEAD
New York School of Social Work

Working Stockholders

EMPLOYE STOCK-PURCHASE PLANS IN THE UNITED STATES. *National Industrial Conference Board, 1928. 245 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS careful study deserves wide reading, especially among those who believe that we are going through an "economic revolution" which will eventuate in ownership of industry by the workers. Some four hundred concerns have inaugurated stock-purchase plans for their employes, more than half of these since 1920. About two hundred and fifty plans are now active. Upwards of a million employes have subscribed for over one billion dollars' worth of securities. From analysis of a good-sized sample, it appears that these employes constitute one-fifth of the stockholders in their companies, but hold only four or five per cent of the shares, of which a large proportion is owned by those in better-paid "key" positions.

Except in the case of those concerns whose controlling head is definitely committed to some plan of ownership by the workers, such as Dennison's and the Columbia Conserve Company, there seems to be little ground for any belief that this movement is going to alter the fundamentals of the employer-employe relationship. The snappy salesman of the Glistening Furniture Corporation may well buy as many shares of the company as he can; but Tony Bonelli, who

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makes twenty-four dollars a week in the factory, had better (and probably does) sell his share before the market breaks and pay off the doctor who attended his wife at her last delivery.

JOHN TROXELL

University of Louisville

A Readable Handbook

COMMUNITY PROBLEMS, *by Arthur E. Wood. Century. 589 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

A USEFUL handbook and text on the subject. The material is presented under four parts: Housing, Health, Play and Recreation, and Americanization. These are blanket terms covering twenty-three chapters of pertinent subject matter. Doubtless there are other community problems such as the mobility of people, occupations, and social conflict and control that are not included, though they are recognized as much as the general division of the book permits. The chapters are crammed with factual data reasonably up-to-date and readably presented.

NELS ANDERSON

Seth Low Junior College

How to Make a Society Go

THE FAMILY SOCIETY, *by Francis H. McLean. Amer. Assn. for Organizing Family Social Work. 148 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE very words used in the sub-title of Mr. McLean's book reveal its unique character: Joint Responsibilities of Board, Staff, and Membership. At the hand of his rich experience as counsellor to staff and board-members, an experience extending over many years and covering organizations of all sizes and in every stage of development and difficulty, he proceeds to define problems, point out dangers, suggest ways of accomplishment and meeting danger-periods by means of anticipation and wise planning. His emphasis is always on the end-purpose of family social work with due regard to local situations and personnel.

Mr. McLean lays down no pattern unless it be the pattern of thoughtful analysis and careful planning, recognizing the need for flexibility in planning without a loss of definiteness, and the need to fit the detail of the job to personnel as well as to select personnel to fit the job. He points out throughout the book that the task of building and engineering an organization is a joint responsibility shared by board, staff and membership, and that each must have a part in the very building process if all are to use it as an effective means to the desired end, the accomplishment of the organization purpose.

The book is exceedingly well arranged and therefore easy to read. It is so obviously the product of rich experience in dealing with concrete problems, that throughout the reader will find his own problems defined and solutions suggested by stimulation of thinking, rather than by direction. And therein lies this book's unique value. Having once read it, the thoughtful executive as well as the earnest board-member will want to keep it at hand for ready reference. I commend the reading and continued use of The Family Society to every executive and board-member of a family society.

E. G. STEGER

University of Minnesota

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

Edited by Halle Schaffner

SOCIAL SERVICE AND THE ART OF HEALING, *by Richard C. Cabot. Dodd, Mead. 214 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a revised edition of a widely known book, familiar to Survey readers, portions having appeared earlier in its columns. Dr. Cabot gives an illuminating review of the changes wrought in medical, social and educational work, whereby the three tend to unite in the service of humanity.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH, *by James A. Tobey. Johns Hopkins Press. 423 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS volume gives the results of an inquiry into all the work falling in the field of public health promotion and protection conducted by the several administrative services of the government. Valuable only as a reference book, it presents a sound and comprehensive survey of such a study.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY, *by Walter W. Jennings. Crowell. 546 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE is a briefer and more popular treatment of a work issued in 1926 by the writer entitled a History of Economic Progress in the United States. The book was intended for advanced college students, but in view of this simpler form it is hoped that the volume will prove equally useful to the business man or the junior college student.

THE COST OF LIVING IN NEW YORK CITY, 1926. *National Industrial Conference Board. 129 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS volume is the result of an investigation which covers the entire city and is based on a variety of conditions. It takes into account the requirements of (a) three types of families, (b) single men, (c) single women, in industrial occupations and in office employments. This book should be a valuable addition to the literature heretofore available on the methods and results of retail price surveys, upon the cost of maintaining a fair American standard of living in New York City.

TECHNIQUE OF SOCIAL SURVEYS, *by Manuel C. Elmer. Jesse Ray Miller. 259 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a completely revised edition of the book issued in 1920. New material, which has made it essential, is summarized in the preface as follows:

1. Greater standardization in the various research techniques.
2. Advance in the knowledge and the understanding of social phenomena.
3. Progress in related fields upon which scientific social surveys depend.
4. Contributions made in methods of analyzing group attitudes and in measuring and evaluating community activities.
5. Actual changes which have taken place in social conditions and activities.
6. The addition of more specific information for the securing of primary data, and for securing and determining the reliability of secondary source material.

HEALTH HEROES—EDWARD JENNER, *by Grace T. Hallock and C. E. Turner. Heath. 204 pp. Price $1.12 postpaid of The Survey.*
HEALTH HEROES—LOUIS PASTEUR, *by Grace T. Hallock and C. E. Turner. Health. 238 pp. Price $1.12 postpaid of The Survey.*

LIVES of Pasteur and Jenner—the former the discoverer of treatment for rabies, the latter of vaccination—made into simple source books for the young reader.

THE BLIND CHILD AND HIS READING, *by Kathryn E. Maxfield and Robert B. Irwin. American Foundation for the Blind. 215 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book is meant to serve two special purposes, primarily

(*Continued on page* 523)

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The Worthy Poor Social Worker

By PAUL T. BEISSER

LINGERIE, professional standards, haircuts, activities of chapter members of the American Association of Social Workers may appear to constitute a weird melange, but they achieved, for a while, a very real and vivid relationship in the thinking of members of the Baltimore Chapter sometime ago. Under the chairmanship of Celest Post, the chapter turned its attention to standards. A Committee on Standards, led by Anna D. Ward, worked out a basic salary scale with a measurement scheme for increases. The beginning salary for an adequately trained, inexperienced staff worker was set at $1,500 a year, based, says the committee report, "on general impressions regarding the cost of living, salaries paid in competitive fields to persons of similar preparation, and the ability and willingness to pay on the part of social agencies—and the financial federations which supply their budgets."

With loud whoops, the younger group of trained workers pounced upon this pronouncement and with what was left of the mangled remains illustrated their point that every qualifying phrase therein helped to make "cost of living" look like "bare existence." If any qualifying is to be done, said they, let us ascertain the cost of our living and make it qualify the "willingness to pay" of social agencies and financial federations.

Accordingly a sub-committee was set to work. They compared their own expenses. They checked prices. The dietitian of one agency and the home economist of another were called into consultation. After six weeks of persistent work they announced to a waiting world a budget, promulgating an $1,883 living cost and insisting that this budget, like those of most social agencies, had been cut time and again until the figures were "almost rock bottom." When the general committee was through with it, some of the rock had been blasted away and a figure of $1,800 was uncovered, divided as shown in the accompanying table.

Should a social worker eschew beauty parlor shampoos and make them a home industry? Can you get away with silk hose less sheer than those your clients seem to be wearing? To say nothing of the wear and tear on them of the kind of office furnishings usually possessed by social agencies! (The writer found sandpapering desk-edges and the purchase of some new chairs with smooth seats enormously productive of peace and content.) How many hats and dresses will suffice for a worker whose professional hazards may frequently include a mile walk from foster home to car-line in a wholly unexpected shower?

The cuts made by the general committee reduced recreation and education from $259 to $200, while clothing, in accordance with the spirit of fashion, was shortened from $491 to $468. It was a youthful sub-committee, you may imagine, for "savings" were glossed over, and "college debts" were lost sight of in the battle waged over clothing. It was a keen professional group, too, for cheek by jowl with an item for hair-cuts lies an estimate totaling about $90 for expenses for state conferences, lectures, texts in social work, The Survey, The Family—all directly or indirectly a part of their professional advancement.

OBVIOUSLY, no one perusing the details of this budget would mistake it for the lap of luxury. Obviously, too, the total is several hundred dollars higher than any trained worker can hope to get in any Baltimore agency at the beginning. The apparently low item for room and board, $780, speaks eloquently of the level at which many staff workers must live. It is also reminiscent, one feels, of the fact that Baltimore social workers are, to an unusual degree, local women who live in their own family homes and obtain the maximum of return for the minimum of cost.

Independent comment from various staff workers indicates that other items—haircuts, physical care, laundry and cleaning are also low. After discussing this budget with a group of staff workers one is likely to be possessed of a sort of optical illusion in which a list of items called "low" total up to a figure patently "high." In other words, workers who feel that this, that and the other item is definitely below what they think they expend, are, nevertheless, living on an income not greater than the $1,800 recommended.

However, there is the budget, a pragmatic conclusion not built on statistical averages and curves, but arrived at, nevertheless, from a real fact basis. With all its implications of maintenance of decent self-respect, of professional advancement and progress, of the need for resources for the larger life, it challenges every executive, every agency, every financial federation to believe that the laborer is worthy of her hire.

Budget for a Beginning Social Worker

Room and board	$780
Recreation and Education (conferences, lectures books, vacation, theatre, etc.)	200
Physical care (toilet articles and haircuts)	30
Insurance ($1,000 policy)	26
Carfares	104
Laundry and cleaning	45
Dentist, oculist medical care	60
Gifts (Xmas, birthdays, etc.)	50
Contributions (church, charity, etc.)	50
Dues	12
Clothing	468
Stationery, stamps	10
	$1,835
Less for individual differences	35
	$1,800

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

Summer Vacation—1929

THIS is the time to plan for next summer's vacation. The National Conference of Social Work will be held in San Francisco June 26-July 3. Vacations hook quite conveniently on to the end of that strenuous week, and who would ask for a wider choice of summer playground than is offered within a day's ride of San Francisco? Already several conference members are starting personal budgets to provide for it. Five dollars set aside each week until next June will make a considerable travel fund. Plans are afoot for a special train from New York to San Francisco, which hundreds of social workers will join en route.

Why Amelia Earhart Stays

WHAT keeps you in settlement work? was one of the questions asked of settlement workers who attended the recent Boston conference of the National Federation of Settlements. Amelia Earhart's answer, published in Neighborhood, a Settlement Quarterly, for July, is as follows:

"A personal thing which would keep me in any job— i. e., the feeling that I need more time to make good on several issues I am not meeting adequately; and the satisfaction of any scientific work which opens unexplored fields and presents problems to solve; and the realization that a thumb must be stuck in the dyke to prevent the flood of ideas and actions which threaten modern living—that is, old ideas of the inevitability of suffering, and many which destroy the happiness and peace of the world. There is a feeling of self-preservation here; for what shuts out happiness for some does so for me and mine."

Opportunities in Civil Service

THE U. S. Civil Service Commission in a recent bulletin (Form 2692, U. S. Govt. Printing Office) announces opportunities open to graduate nurses, psychiatric social workers, medical officers, dentists, dietitians, laboratorians, pharmacists and therapy aides. Information is given about qualification, salary and pensions with a full description of the nature of each kind of work.

Rockefeller Heads to Retire

GEORGE E. VINCENT, president of the Rockefeller Foundation since 1917, will retire late in 1929, having reached the age of 65. Prior to his connection with the foundation, Dr. Vincent was president of the University of Minnesota, and prior to that a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago. Dr. Max Mason, who recently resigned as president of the University of Chicago to become chief of the Department of Natural Sciences on October 1, is considered Dr. Vincent's probable successor.

At the same time comes announcement of the retirement, also for age, on July 1, of Dr. Wickliffe Rose, member and trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation and president of the General Education Board and of the International Education Board. Dr. Rose was selected in 1910 to head the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission and has also served as administrative secretary of the Rockefeller Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm.

Simplicity for a Change

COMPARED to the crass Babbitry of many American "appeal" letters, the simplicity of British letters is as refreshing as it is effective. Here comes a letter from London to a member of The Survey staff (an acid test) soliciting funds for the London Hospital. The letter and the inscription on the envelope are handwritten—no doubt about it—by no less than the Viscount Knutsford himself, chairman of the hospital board. Just a single sheet of note paper, tinted and of good quality, engraved at the top:

FROM THE VISCOUNT KNUTSFORD
LONDON HOSPITAL
WHITECHAPEL, E. I.

dated "1928 Quinquennial" and signed merely "Knutsford, Chairman." Just a friendly little note from a viscount to an editor. The viscount writes, in that dashing but precise handwriting peculiar to viscounts and editors:

Dear Sir:

Forgive me if this trespasses. It asks a friendly reading of the enclosure—a very anxious and, as I am now 73, probably my last Quinquennial "beg" for this famous hospital. Troubled times here drive me to broadcast it.

Will you overlook barriers and help me to a happy ending

Yours very truly,
Knutsford, Chairman.

There is one enclosure, a six-page leaflet, folded to fit the baronial envelope. On its face is a panorama picture of the hospital with, above, the statement: "Half a crown will run all this for half a minute."

Pretty good psychology; ask Professor Harry Overstreet if it isn't. But the viscount must be a busy man indeed if he personally writes letters asking for half crowns.

N. T. A. Elects Officers

NEW officers of the National Tuberculosis Association, elected at its recent annual meeting, are:

President: Dr. Eugene L. Opie, Philadephia.

Vice-Pres.: Dr. Ray W. Watson, Portland, Ore.

New Executive Committee: Dr. Kendall Emerson, Dr. Linsley R. Williams, Dr. Alfred Henry, Robert G. Paterson, Fred M. Stein, Dr. Leroy S. Peters, Dr. Henry Boswell.

Visiting Teachers

AT their annual meeting the following officers of the National association of Visiting Teachers were elected:

President: Helen R. Smith, New York City.

Vice-Pres.: Frances Range, Detroit, Mich.

Secretary: Lois Meredith, New York City.

Treasurer: Ruby Carleton, Newark, N. J.

Home Economics

AT the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association the following officers were elected:

President: Dr. Margaret M. Justin, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Vice-Pres.: Effie I. Raitt, University of Washington.

Secretary: Frances Zuill, University of Iowa.

Miscellaneous

A PRELIMINARY REPORT has been made by the U. S. Children's Bureau of its study of the care of delinquent and dependent children in six counties of Washington state. The study, made under direction of Ruth Bloodgood, will be used as a basis for legislative bills. A full report will be made in the autumn.

A PROFESSORSHIP in preventive medicine will be established by a recent grant of $55,000 by the Herman M. Biggs Memorial Fund to New York University and Bellevue Medical College.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Board of the Welfare Council of New York City, the following new directors were elected for three years: Mrs. Rogers Bacon, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Henry Bruère, Thomas S. McLane, Victor S. Ridder.

FREDERICK W. BETTS, D.D., pastor of the First Universalist Church of Syracuse, N. Y., for nearly forty years, was voted the most useful citizen of Syracuse at a local referendum. Dr. Betts has been prominently identified with the Crippled Children's Committee of the Rotary Club, the Public Library, Associated Charities, Red Cross, and was chairman of the Committee of Eighteen who directed a moral survey of Syracuse.

EDNA LOIS FOLEY, director of the Chicago Visiting Nurses' Association, has been granted the honorary degree of doctor of science by Smith College, from which she was graduated in 1901.

ARTHUR HUCK, general superintendent of Kips Bay Boys' Club, New York City and financial secretary of the New York Children's Aid Society, has been given a medal by the Boys' Club Federation to mark his long service in boys' club work.

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JUNE JOSLYN is executive secretary of the Washington State Mental Hygiene Society. The society, organized recently following a series of lectures in Seattle by Dr. George K. Pratt, is making a survey of the needs of state institutions.

DR. C. E. A. WINSLOW, professor of public health at Yale University, has been appointed Cutter lecturer on preventive medicine at Harvard for the coming academic year.

News on the Big Time

* * * A pleasant time was had by all at the reception tendered to Amelia Earhart by the United Neighborhood Houses of New York. It was held at the Henry Street Nursing Center, 99 Park Avenue—99 in this instance representing degrees Fahrenheit. Miss Wald and Henry Bruère said some nice things about Miss Earhart and Robert Underwood Johnson boomed forth a poem he wrote while she was aflight. Miss Earhart herself declined to commit formal speech, merely saying that flying the Atlantic was the way she chose of spending her vacation. One of those delightfully informal touches was added to this occasion by Blanche Ring, the thespian, who sang a rollicking gin song. Quite a number of guests suddenly found points of interest elsewhere.

* * * At last the term "printer's devil" is explained. It was a p. d. who, in a New York Times story of July 5, spoke of a well-known social agency as the Brooklyn Juvenile Detective Association.

* * * "When I opened your 'Dictated but not signed' letter," writes Mrs. Virgil Loeb, "I was tempted to answer with a 'Received but not read' statement. But it was such an appealing letter (full of checks appeal'n everything) that I just couldn't obey that first impulse."

Good for you Mrs. Loeb. They laughed at that "checks appeal' line at Memphis, too—during the Sob Trial.

* * * From the St. Louis Provident News:

Mr. and Mrs. O'Hare left June 15 to tramp to New York City.

Ina Steele and Dorothy Lamb will leave July 1 by automobile for New York City.

Ruth Sutherland and Ivy Van Buren left recently for New York by motor cycle.

Ever try the good old R. R., you madcap St. Louisans?

* * * Alice E. Richard and Edna M. Mill of the Cincinnati Associated Charities spent a day in New York recently, trembling with anticipation of a boat ride to the International Conference.

* * * Marion Hathway of the University of Washington, Seattle, and secretary of the Washington State Conference, is studying at the University of Chicago. It's a small world after all.

* * * From a case record reported in the P.C.A. Herald:

"Woman feeling ill—hasn't kept anything down all day—gave her ½ ton of coal."

Oh, come now, George!

Elections and Appointments

JOSEPH C. ASTREDO is chairman of the local committee of the National Conference of Social Work to be held in San Francisco next summer.

PAULINE AUNGST, recently graduated from Simmons College, is now junior visitor with the Social Service Bureau, Lansing, Mich.

HARRIET BARTLETT appointed supervisor of social service in wards, Massachusetts General Hospital, succeeding, Elsie Wulkop, resigned.

AUGUST BOHN appointed supervising parole officer, New York City. State wardens of thirteen prisons will work under him, constituting the Board of Parole.

BENJAMIN J. BUTTENWEISER succeeds Edward S. Steinam as treasurer, Jewish Welfare Board, headquarters New York City.

ALBERT BRADLEY CARTER, now assistant counsel, Massachusetts S. P. C. C., succeeding George S. Parker, resigned.

FLORENCE CARNEY, formerly district superintendent, Chicago United Charities, has joined the staff of the Joint Vocational Service, succeeding Margaret Hodges.

MORRIS H. CHASEMAN succeeds Robert Rosenbluth, resigned, as executive director Albany Jewish Community Center.

GRACE COOMBS, formerly with Stamford, Conn., Family Welfare Society, now with Boston Family Welfare Society.

C. EVELYN DAVIS for several years director of Red Cross Service, U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Palo Alto, Calif., transferred to a similar position at the new U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Bedford, Mass.

DR. W. A. DAVIS, formerly health officer of Fort Worth, Tex., now director of division of vital statistics, Texas State Dept. of Health.

MAMIE COHEN of the Minneapolis staff, American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, now supervisor of the Baltimore Hebrew Benevolent Society.

CAPTAIN DAYTON, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., now in charge of Salvation Army work in Auburn, N. Y.

RUTH M. DEAL, formerly principal of the Euclid School, St. Petersburg, Fla., appointed assistant to the director, Junior Red Cross.

ALBERT EVANS, formerly field representative Midwestern Branch A.R.C., now assistant national director of Disaster Relief with headquarters at St. Louis.

MYRTLE LOUISE EVANS, appointed executive secretary Methodist Orphans' Home, St. Louis.

FRANCES FLORER, office secretary of the Family Welfare Bureau, Ann Arbor, and graduate lawyer of Michigan, goes September 1 to the Michigan State Health Bureau Laboratories, Lansing, as executive secretary.

DOROTHEA GANT, for several years school nurse in Greenfield, O., now on staff of Red Cross, Fayette County, O., Chapter.

SILENE GIFFORD, formerly with Rochester Welfare League, now on staff of Minneapolis Family Welfare Society.

MILDRED GORDON, formerly district secretary, Cleveland Associated Charities, now with the International Migration Service, New York.

FLORENCE HABERMAN, now secretary Albany Legal Aid Society succeeding Marion R. Hunter, resigned.

GENEVIEVE B. HOPKINS, succeeds Lenna J. Craddock, resigned, as executive secretary, Albany Travelers' Aid Society.

ESTHER IMMER, formerly with Minneapolis Family Welfare Association, now on the staff of the Ames, Iowa, Social Service League.

SARA JAMES, formerly case supervisor of the Omaha, Neb., Associated Charities, to become supervisor of the Social Service Welfare League, Rochester, N. Y., in the fall.

DR. CHARLES H. JOHNSON elected president of Albany Council of social agencies at the first annual meeting; Reverend William C. Keane, first vice-chairman; Ruth K. Child, second vice-chairman; Catherine Walsh, secretary.

J. A. KELLENBERGER is publicity director Greensboro, N. C., Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, succeeding J. D. Wilkins.

LEWIS KILPATRICK, formerly field representative, A.R.C., for Kentucky, now staff assistant to the manager of the Midwestern Branch, A.R.C.

CHARLOTTE KING, formerly with the Michigan Children's Aid Society, Detroit, is substituting as executive of the M.C.A. in Ann Arbor during Mrs. Parks' leave of absence.

S. C. KOHS, formerly director of social service, Eureka Benevolent Society, Oakland, Calif., now executive director, Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.

DR. CLARENCE C. LITTLE, president of the University of Michigan, elected president American Eugenics Society; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, New York University, vice-president and Prof. Roswell Johnson, University of Pittsburgh, secretary-treasurer.

NINA H. LITTLE, for four years county nurse of Columbia County, Oregon, under direction of Columbia County Chapter A.R.C., appointed to the Pacific branch staff as Red Cross nursing field representative for Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

LEAH LONDON now district supervisor of the Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.

ELIZABETH MCKINLEY, for the past two years case worker with the Seattle Social Welfare League, appointed hospital social worker at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.

JOHN MELPOLDER, formerly director Norfolk Community Fund, has resigned to become a special representative of the American Red Cross, National Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

DR. HELEN MONTAGUE, appointed chairman of psychiatric clinic, Children's Court of New York City.

FREDERICK A. MORAN, for the past seven years secretary of N. Y. State Probation Commission, appointed director of probation, Department of Correction.

DR. MATHIAS NICOLL, JR., commissioner of health of New York State, was elected president of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America at recent annual meeting.

DR. PAUL F. ORR appoined commissioner of health, Toledo, Ohio.

EDITH OWEN, formerly a social worker in Montreal, succeeds Mrs. Jean L. Teeter, resigned, as secretary Community Chest, Ann Arbor, Mich.

HERBERT C. PARSONS, elected chairman of the National Organization of State Supervisors, just formed, in Boston.

DR. GEORGE H. PRESTON, secretary of the Mental Hygiene Society of Maryland, appointed by Governor Ritchie to be Baltimore commissioner of mental hygiene, succeeding the late Dr. Arthur P. Herring.

BRIGADIER WILLIAM S. QUIRK, assigned to Salvation Army, Albany, N. Y., succeeding Lt.-Col. A. W. Bailie, commissioned to another field as divisional commander.

CHARLES W. REEDER, formerly librarian of Ohio Public Health Association, appointed junior dean of College of Commerce and Administration, Ohio State University.

BLANCHE RENARD after seven years service with St. Louis Community Fund and Council and recently associate director, will become budget and social service secretary of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis, January 1.

BERNARD C. ROLOFF, formerly superintendent Illinois Social Hygiene League and well known publicitor, now in charge of Department of Publicity and Publications, City Health Department, Chicago.

DR. GEORGE C. RUHLAND appointed commissioner of health, Syracuse, N. Y., succeeding Dr. Herman G. Weiskotten, resigned.

PHILIP W. RUSS of New York, appointed executive secretary of Jewish Committee on Scouting.

HJALMAR RYDEEN, field director A.R.C., transferred from Haiti to the Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

FANNIE SCHWARZMAN, elected president and Lillian K. Johnson, secretary of United Welfare Federation of McLean County, Bloomington, Ill.

RUTH SHIRE has joined the Pittsburgh Associated Charities as district secretary.

CHESTER H. SMITH, formerly director of Public Recreation at Kenosha, Wisc., has joined the national field staff of Playground and Recreation Association.

RAY SMITH, formerly executive secretary Palo Alto Chamber of Commerce, now executive secretary San Francisco Community Chest, succeeding Paul H. Davis, resigned.

ROY W. STOCKWELL, formerly with the A.R.C., appointed chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court in Milwaukee.

ELIZABETH STONEMAN, now visitor and field representative, Department of Public Welfare, Virginia.

BERT TAYLOR, appointed assistant director, Welfare Federation of the Oranges, N. J.

HELEN THOBURN, who has represented the Y.W.C.A. in Shanghai for the past eight years, appointed secretary of international education, National Board, Y.W.C.A., New York.

JAY S. THOMPSON, appointed executive secretary Toledo Public Health Association, succeeding Rowan R. White, resigned.

WILMA VAN DUSSELDORP has joined the staff of the Georgia State Department of Welfare and is now teaching rural social work at the summer school of Emory University, Atlanta.

MRS. MARGARET H. WHITCOMB, now field representative for the state of Maryland, A.R.C., transferred from the midwestern branch.

ELSIE WULKOP, formerly supervisor of social service in wards, Massachusetts General Hospital, is now superintendent, Children's Island Sanitarium, Marble Head, Mass.

WALTER E. YOUNG, now general secretary Albany, N. Y., Family Welfare Society, succeeding Roswell S. Arrighi, resigned.

ELMER YELTON, now director of boys' work of Trinity Institution, Albany, N. Y., succeeding the Rev. Herbert W. Gee, resigned.

Resignations and Leaves

RALPH BROWN, resigned as agent of the Boston District, Massachusetts S.P.C.C., to enter banking.

PAUL H. DAVIS, resigned as executive secretary San Francisco Community Chest, to study at Harvard School of Business.

FRANCES GARRISON, executive secretary of the Travelers' Aid Society, Worcester, Mass., has resigned to assume a similar position in New Jersey.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Brookings

AN account of The Dissolution of the Robert Brookings Graduate School, submitted to The Survey by Gustav Peck and George B. Galloway, two alumni of the school now on the staff of the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research, was published in the May 15 issue, page 229, together with a letter from Harold G. Moulton, director of the Brookings Institution, who felt that the article was not "a fair and adequate presentation of the situation," with a rejoinder by the authors on specific points raised by Mr. Moulton. After reading the three articles, Charles A. Beard sent to The Survey a list of questions raised in his mind by the controversy, on which he asked for further information. At the request of the writers of the original article, Professor Walton H. Hamilton, formerly on the staff of the Robert Brookings Graduate School, now a member of the faculty of Yale Law School, replies to Mr. Beard's queries. Mr. Moulton, to whom Mr. Beard's letter was also sent, declines to make any statement. Mr. Beard's questions and Professor Hamilton's answers follow:

An Agrarian Lament

TO THE EDITOR: The statement in The Survey of May 15, 1928, with respect to the Robert Brookings School leaves many issues somewhat vague to an outsider like myself interested in the fate of this experiment in graduate instruction. Mr. Peck and Mr. Galloway do not give a precise bill of indictment in the course of their two-page presentment and Mr. Moulton in three-quarters of a column hardly goes beyond the assertion that their letter is "a misrepresentation of the situation" and that the two protestants do not know what they are talking about. Perhaps it is the business of nobody except the trustees of the institution, but some of us who have no animus in the matter would like a little more information.

1. Was the endowment of $1,500,000 made by Mr. and Mrs. Brookings intended for the school alone?
2. If so, did they consent to its transfer to the research institution?
3. Was the transfer made because the trustees thought that the school was a failure?
4. If so, is there available any statement giving the grounds for believing the school a failure?
5. Did the faculty of the school, after full deliberation, consent to the dissolution of their teaching institution?

A letter shorter than the statement by Mr. Peck and Mr. Galloway, indeed far shorter than Mr. Moulton's reply, would dispose of such fundamental issues, but perhaps a Connecticut farmer has no right to raise them, thus giving trouble to people busy with important affairs.

CHARLES A. BEARD

New Milford, Connecticut.

Far, Far from Olympus

TO THE EDITOR: Although (or perhaps because) I am not "a person busy with important affairs," I have been asked to reply to Mr. Beard's questions.

1. The gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Brookings were made specifically to "the Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government," "a separate and distinct school incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia." The expressed intention was the establishment of a new type of graduate school; on this basis the staff was recruited and the work organized.
2. We have been told—and have no reason to doubt—that Mr. and Mrs. Brookings consented to the transfer.
3, 4. No charge that the work of the school was a failure has been made by any person responsible for the transfer. The spokesman for the board has repeatedly declared that there was "no criticism" of the work of the school. The decision, was are told, was for the sole purpose of allowing

The Truth About Russia

The latest authoritative study of Russian conditions, made by a group of economists and other trained observers. These specialists went to Russia in company with a delegation of American trade unionists, made their observations independently and, of course, have reported impartially.

SOVIET RUSSIA IN THE SECOND DECADE

A Joint Survey by the Technical Staff of the First American Trade Union Delegation

Edited by
STUART CHASE, ROBERT DUNN *and* REXFORD GUY TUGWELL

Contributors: J. B. Brebner, Stuart Chase, Rexford Guy Tugwell, Jerome Davis, Alzada Comstock, Paul H. Douglas, Robert W. Dunn, George S. Counts, Carleton Washburne, Carlos L. Israels, J. A. H. Hopkins, Melinda Alexander, Arthur Fisher.

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"the Brookings Institution" to take advantage of "the larger opportunity."

5. The faculty of the school did not consent "to the dissolution of their teaching institution." There were conversations between the faculty and the acting president of the board, but the dissolution of the school was not the subject of discussion. Three drafts of a scheme for an amalgamation with the Institute of Economics and the Institute of Government Reseach were presented to the faculty; but in each of them the school had a place as an integral division of "the Brookings Institution." No proposal to discontinue the school was ever presented to the faculty by any representative of the trustees. Three of the four of us heard of the proposal for the first time when it was reported as "an accomplished fact" nine days after formal action by the executive committee of the trustees.

The issue is closed; probably it is bootless to discuss the event. But there remain in the wake of the action of the trustees certain questions which may be set down as affected with a general educational interest.

1. Is an educational institution a sum of money and an absentee board of trustees? Or is it a living community of which staff and students are an organic part?

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4. What in the way of intellectual procedure,—such as the gathering of information, the appraisal of results, the consultation with the personnel concerned, the comparison of alternative opportunities, and the like,—is essential to a well-informed and reasoned judgment that the assets of an institution should be transferred to another use?

But perhaps I have no right to raise these questions, or even to have a say at all. For those who have been active in creating the school—staff, students, alumni, scholars from far and near who have shared in our work—are one and all mere learners, and as such far removed from those rarified heights upon which the destinies of educational ventures are determined.

Washington, D. C. WALTON H. HAMILTON

Where Magazines Count

TO THE EDITOR: Your urgent messenger arrived via the little man with the top hat, and I would surely have liked to pin a rose on the hat and send him back as all good emissaries should report. But after this month I shall have no permanent address for indefinitely, so I am not subscribing for any periodicals.

I can not tell you how much I have enjoyed your monthly visits. I often wonder if the people in the big New York offices realize what they really do when they compile the literature they do and send it out to camps and mill-towns and especially to farms that are clear off the paved highways when bad weather means absolute isolation. I had that experience this past winter. And being a cripple I could not go out and feed the chickens, had I known what and when to feed them—and I saw the face of just one woman in three months.

Fancy the mail coming, and then spending an hour with Miriam Van Waters, whom I've known from a little girl; and Florence Kelley, whose true spirit of service led her to come and help Washington women put the fifth star in the suffrage flag—and I had the honor of entertaining her—and Anna Shaw and Gail Laughlin and other women who did so much for us, in my cottage home in a mining town—and a nice town. And now you people keep us in touch with the Big Things going on in the world. Why you are wonderful—wonderful.

There is no doubt but that our periodicals are our greatest educators. They feed a class whose "intellectual curiosity" could be fed in no other way. Say what you will, it is not easy to get books. The books you want are never in the libraries of small towns and all the books I want from reviews I have read cost too much for the ordinary purse—$3.50 to $8 and $10—ouch!

Well I didn't expect to write a letter when I commenced. Maybe you will never get this far in reading it. But I have said from my heart, and you couldn't "hang up" on me. Some way I just couldn't say Good Bye without telling you how very much your visits had contributed to my entertainment and happiness.

MRS. ROY WELCH

Kelso, Washington

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(*Continued from page* 517)

as a manual for teachers just entering work for the blind, and secondly for teachers already experienced who may find suggestions which will benefit their methods.

FEEDING THE CHILD, *by Mary Frances Hartley Barnes. Macmillan. 206 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book should prove a boon to tired brains confronted with the daily menu problem for the child from two to six (age, not time!). Compiled from the advice of the best authorities on child feeding, these menus—given for every month in the year—may serve also as a basis for the family meals.

FOOD AND HEALTH, *by A. B. Callow. Oxford University. 96 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

EDMUND KEAN, the famous actor, is said to have altered his diet according to the part he had to play: pork for tyrants, beef for murderers, mutton for lovers. The old-fashioned diet, organic in its fresh food values, is now changed by tinned or dried food, egg and margarine substitutes, etc. Today it is more than ever essential to have sound knowledge as a guide in our choice of food. This is a useful manual on a complex problem.

FOOD INFECTIONS AND FOOD INTOXICATIONS, *by Samuel Reed Damon. Williams & Wilkins. 266 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a noteworthy book upon an important subject. The material presented herein is divided into three clear-cut sections: infections from food; intoxications from food; zoo-parasitic infections acquired through food. The author has drawn upon the latest scientific thought gleaned from text books and standard works of reference to supplement his own comprehensive knowledge and authority as associate professor of bacteriology at Johns Hopkins University.

CHILD CARE AND TRAINING. *Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota. University of Minnesota Press. 180 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

OWING to widespread interest and demand for this material, the lessons presented in the correspondence course in Child Care and Training offered by the Institute of Child Welfare in cooperation with the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota, are now available in book form. In preparing this volume the original form and content of the lessons have been maintained. Parental study groups and classes in child care and training will find this bound copy admirable in its scope.

ENGLISH FOR WORKERS, *by Eli B. Jacobson. International Publishers. 112 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is one of the first text-books of English for adult workers printed in this country. The author, long a teacher in labor schools, is therefore conversant with such interests and consequently these exercises are chosen from social, political, economic and scientific material. The text is self-sufficient and also a self-teacher.

CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH, *by C. E. Turner and Georgie B. Collins. Heath. 236 pp. Price 88 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

THE second book of the Walden Health Series aims to help children form intelligent attitudes and habits by presenting interesting facts on which healthy living is based.

SOCIAL ECONOMICS: *Friedrich von Wieser, translated by Professor Henrichs. 462 pp. Greenberg. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book has a significance in the history of economic thought which its late translation does not indicate. Written in 1914 on the eve of the War, it contains many peculiar and almost archaic illustrations. The translation follows upon the second edition of 1924. But the notable feature is that this is the first comprehensive treatise by an authoritative exponent of the Austrian school to which we can look for a fully developed statement of their doctrines. Accordingly in it we find the full application of the psychological method. It contains therefore the most complete eluci- (*Continued on page* 525)

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NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

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(*Continued from page* 523)

dation of their chief contributions to economics—the principle of marginal utility—and its extension as the fundamental explanation of economic process. The volume is entirely free from the diagrams and sheets of statistics so frequently the refuge of the economist.

H. McD. C.

DIABETES: ITS TREATMENT BY INSULIN AND DIET, *by Orlando H. Petty. Fourth Edition. F. A. Davis Co. 155 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

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CHINA, YESTERDAY AND TODAY, *by Julia E. Johnsen. H. W. Wilson. 362 pp. Price $2.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS handbook has three divisions plus an extensive bibliography and an introduction by Dr. Ping Wen Kuo, director of the China Institute in America, who is largely responsible for the selection and arrangement of the material. The first section deals with the background of present-day conditions in China in relation to historical, religious and cultural aspects; part two takes up the internal problems of present-day China, and part three covers the questions of international relations, including the rights and status of the foreigner.

THE HAMILTON COUNTY HOME, *by Eugenia Lea Remelin. Helen S. Trounstine Foundation, 312 W. 9 St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Price $1.00.*

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A SHORTER PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, *by Emmanuel de Martonne. Knopf. 338 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE publication of this book is the result of a committee of the Royal Geographical Society to improve the geography text books in order to meet the growing interest taken in that subject by the public schools. Even in France M. de Martonne is regarded as the leader in the field of physical geography.

HANDBOOK ON DIET, *by Eugene E. Marcovici, M.D. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia. 323 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book is disappointing in that it presents information on diet from much the same standpoint as did the most up-to-date books of twenty-five years ago. Here and there the author has included a scrap of information which is the result of modern nutrition studies, but in the main the vast amount of knowledge gained through animal experimentation in a score of laboratories over a period of two decades is essentially ignored.

E. V. McCollum

NEGRO PROBLEMS IN CITIES, *by T. J. Woofter, Jr. Doubleday Doran. 284 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

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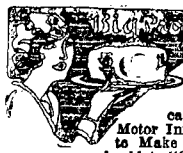

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